



## Israeli protests escalated

**BAT YAM (AP)** — Dozens of homeless Israelis barricaded themselves on the roof of city hall in this coastal town Wednesday to press demands for apartments. Some reportedly hurled firebombs and others threatened to commit suicide. The protesters, among them several small children, voluntarily climbed down from the roof Wednesday afternoon after city officials promised to arrange a meeting with Housing Minister Ariel Sharon over their demands for housing. The 14-hour standoff marked the second violent protest in a week by Israelis who claim that skyrocketing rents have driven them out of their homes. On July 11, dozens of protesters burned down a major supermarket in Tel Aviv. That day, a homeless man in Jerusalem doused himself with gasoline and threatened to set himself on fire. Many rents have doubled and tripled in Israel as a result of the influx of more than 50,000 Soviet Jews who got rent subsidies a year in advance and can pay rents in a local currency. In mid-June, homeless families began moving into tents set up in city parks and in front of municipal offices. As of Wednesday, there were 33 such camps.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## India, Pakistan open talks

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — India and Pakistan Wednesday finished their first day of talks intended to cool tensions caused by a revolt in the Indian sector of disputed Kashmir, officials said in Islamabad. Neither side had immediate official comment on the confidence-building talks, which were called amid fears that the two countries might fight their third war over the Himalayan region. "We have no information at present," said an official at Pakistan's Foreign Ministry. The Indian government Wednesday imposed direct federal rule in Kashmir. The decision to impose federal rule, known as the president's rule, reflected the belief that Jammu-Kashmir state was too unstable to be run by an elected local government. The state has been administered by a governor, a federal representative, for the past half year. By law, the state must hold an election or be placed under president's rule after six months. At least 792 people have been killed in Kashmir since Jan. 20 when the government launched a crackdown on the separatist movement.

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## EC gives \$7.56m to Palestinians

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — The European Community (EC) Wednesday gave aid of more than \$7 million to Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories, the EC's Executive Commission said. The commission said the EC would contribute six million European currency units (\$7.56 million) to six projects aimed at generating employment, improving health and education, and rehabilitating local Palestinian institutions in the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank.

## Assad, Hoss discuss Talf plan

**DAMASCUS (R)** — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss met Wednesday to discuss implementing an Arab-brokered peace plan in Lebanon, officials said. The two leaders were also expected to discuss the Lebanese government's plans to extend its authority into the east Beirut enclave controlled by rightist forces.

## V.P. Singh to visit Moscow

**NEW DELHI (R)** — India's Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh will pay a four-day visit to the Soviet Union from July 23, his first to a major foreign capital since he came to power last December, an official spokesman said Wednesday. Singh, who is also defence minister, will be accompanied by his ministers of finance, commerce and external affairs as well as senior officials, the spokesman said.

## Renowned U.S. psychiatrist dies

**TOPEKA, Kansas (AP)** — Dr. Karl A. Menninger, the world-renowned psychiatrist who helped establish one of the nation's leading institutes, died Wednesday of cancer, four days before his 97th birthday. Menninger was once hailed by the American Psychiatric Association as the nation's "greatest living psychiatrist." A forceful, outspoken maverick, he jolted popular thought with his theories on crime, prisons and child abuse.

## 7 more Soviet deputies quit party

**MOSCOW (AP)** — Seven members of the Soviet parliament formally announced Wednesday that they are quitting the Communist Party, following the lead set in the past week by several other politicians. The latest defectors from the ruling party were people's deputies Sergei Stankevich, one of the leaders of the Democratic Platform of the party; Vladimir Tikhonov, leader of the cooperative small business movement; environmentalist Alexei Yablokov; journalist Valentin Logunov; scientist Yuri Ryzhov; economist Alexei Yemelyanov; and factory manager Mikhail Bocharov.

## Slad Barre meets freed dissidents

**NAIROBI (R)** — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has told 45 freed dissidents that political pluralism is on the way and has urged them to work with his government. The Somali embassy said Wednesday that Siad Barre met the dissidents in Mogadishu Tuesday. He told them a decision by the Somali national security court Sunday clearing them of distributing a manifesto calling for a new government was made independently by the court.

## Moscow, Hungary accept NATO offer

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — In a sharp break with the past, the Soviet Union and Hungary have accepted NATO's offer to establish diplomatic ties with the Western military alliance, officials said Wednesday. The decisions, the first by Warsaw Pact nations, came less than two weeks after U.S. President George Bush and other NATO leaders extended "the hand of friendship" to their former adversaries in Eastern Europe. Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall announced his government's plans after paying a visit to the NATO headquarters.

## Iraq accuses Kuwait, UAE of causing glut, depriving it of billions

**BAGHDAD (Agencies)** — Iraq Wednesday accused neighbouring Kuwait of violating its border and stealing oil worth \$2.4 billion. The accusation by Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz marked a sharp escalation in Baghdad's campaign against fellow members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) who have been producing far above quotas decreed by the group.

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have been the main targets of the hard-hitting Iraqi campaign to curb production. "The attempts by the governments of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to flood the oil market with extra crude is a premeditated and deliberate plan to weaken Iraq and undermine its economy and security," Aziz declared.

He said the OPEC quota violations were tantamount to "military aggression against Iraq."

Aziz's charge was contained in

a letter to Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi and read over Baghdad Radio and television network. President Saddam Hussein sharply criticised Kuwait and the UAE, Tuesday for violating the OPEC quotas and threatened retaliation, with force if necessary. Aziz charged that Kuwait has set up military posts and drilled oil wells in Iraq's southern Rumaila field and has pumped oil worth \$2.4 billion since 1980.

Aziz declared that Baghdad now expects Kuwait to pay it that amount. He said the Iraqis have compiled a record of alleged Kuwaiti encroachments along the 120-kilometre border. "We showed patience and prudence," Aziz said in the letter. "But things have developed to a level which we can no longer ignore."

Aziz's letter to the Arab League chief called on the UAE and Kuwait to cancel war debts Iraq said had been provided in the form of interest-free credits from the beginning of the Gulf war until the middle of 1982.

He did not give a figure for the total credits given Iraq by Kuwait, the UAE and Saudi Arabia but said they were a small amount compared with

the \$102 billion of military supplies bought and used in the war by Iraq. "The bitter fact which every Arab should know is that the basic part of the aid is still registered as a credit to Iraq, including that granted by Kuwait and the UAE... and with a fraternal spirit we asked them more than a year ago to write off this credit, but they evaded the issue," he said. Aziz said the aid should be considered part of an Arab Marshall plan, the U.S. programme of extensive aid to Europe and the Soviet Union after World War II.

"Won't the national and regional security logic, taking the precedent of American initiative into consideration, suggest that these countries not only cancel the aid credit, but organise an Arab Marshall plan to compensate Iraq for what it lost in the war?" the letter asked. "Instead, we find that two governments of the Gulf states, whose wealth Iraq preserved by the blood of its sons... are now endeavouring to destroy Iraq's economy, decrease its revenues... and one of them, the Kuwaiti government, commits an aggression on the land and steals the wealth of those who protected

(Continued on page 5)

## Kuwait, UAE renew OPEC pledge

## Kuwait parliament rejects Iraqi attack, sends envoys to Arabs

**KUWAIT (R)** — Kuwait's parliament Wednesday denounced an Iraqi message to the Arab League in which Baghdad accused its Gulf neighbour of aggression. "The National Assembly decries the words and phrases contained in the memorandum," said a statement issued after a seven-hour debate in parliament, one-third of whose members are appointed by the emir.

"It emphasises the need for consultations before hastily making accusations against Kuwait," said the statement, excerpts of which were obtained by Reuters.

The 75-seat house, whose 50

elected members were chosen in polls last month, debated relations with Iraq behind closed doors. Kuwait Wednesday also launched a major diplomatic offensive in the Arab World to defend itself against the charges from Baghdad. Kuwait and the UAE said after the Iraqi outburst they remained committed to output levels agreed in Jeddah last week when their oil ministers held emergency talks with their counterparts from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Qatar.

Leaving the house in the middle of the debate, Deputy Prime

Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters he was flying to Saudi Arabia at the start of a tour of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states. He said he would deliver messages on the Iraqi charges from the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Two other cabinet ministers were due to visit 12 Arab states with similar messages. The statement from parliament, issued in full by the official Kuwait News Agency, said Iraq's message to the Arab League

(Continued on page 3)

## Oil prices get a boost

**LONDON (R)** — Oil prices rose Wednesday because of what was seen as a threat by Iraq to punish Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for breaking their Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) output quotas.

Iraq Wednesday published a letter which it sent to the Arab League accusing Kuwait and the UAE of undermining the market and prices. It said it had been harmed by the weak prices caused by their excess oil production. The charge followed a threat of unspecified retaliation by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Tuesday.

Traders thought that, at the least, Iraq's Gulf neighbours would honour new promises which they have made to abide by

their production quotas. That would help mop up the glut which has caused oil prices to fall by a third this year. The world benchmark crude, North Sea Brent blend for prompt shipment, was quoted some 30 cents higher than Tuesday at around \$17.70 per barrel.

This was despite news of a U.S. rise of 4.7 million barrels in U.S. crude oil stocks, a sign the glut has not yet gone away. Some traders were cautious in case the Iraqi charge led them to rescind promised output cuts which they were expected to sign up for the OPEC talks in Geneva next Thursday.

Oil officials of both states said they would not do that. Sources close to Kuwait Petroleum Corporation said it bought an Iranian

cargo and was discussing more spot oil purchases, needed for its European refineries because its own output was coming down. "This was the main news," a Europe-based trader said. "It suggests Kuwait is doing what it promised to do."

Saudi Arabian-backed proposals for a stopgap OPEC accord, to be signed next week, would formally bind Kuwait and the UAE to quotas of 1.5 million barrels per day (bpd) each under a ceiling on total OPEC volume at or a bit below 22.5 million. If honoured, industry analysts say that such a deal would cut daily volume by a million barrels compared with the first half of 1990. It could in time move average prices back above OPEC's declared goal of \$18 a barrel.

## Israel considers sanctions, 'civil guards' against intifada

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies)** — Israeli Agriculture Minister Rafael Eitan, a hardline former chief of staff, has proposed cutting off supplies to farmers in the occupied territories as a blow against the intifada.

His spokesman Yoram Pomerantz told Reuters Wednesday that he expected Eitan to raise the proposal in Israel's new right-wing government. Defence Minister Moshe Arens told Jewish West Bank settlers Wednesday he would consider setting up a force of pro-Israeli Arabs to help fight the Palestinian revolt.

Leading settler Eljakim Haetzni, a hardline parliament member, raised the idea and told reporters later: "We have thousands of them (Arabs) that if we give them the proper authority, they will hunt down the terrorists."

Dani Naveh, the spokesman for Arens, told Reuters: "He is ready to look into it." Arens, defence minister in the rightist government formed five weeks ago, paid visits to the 5,000-strong Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement and to Israeli-appointed Palestinian leaders of the surrounding Hebron area.

Flanked by Israel's top generals in the occupied West Bank, Arens rode from occupied Jerusalem in a military caravan past wall after wall of Palestinian graffiti, much painted over by residents under orders from troops. Haetzni said he had urged Arens to set up an Arab "civil guard" armed with automatic weapons in the West Bank. He likened the force to the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia which patrols Israel's self-declared "security" zone in southern Lebanon.

Palestinians fear such a force — comprised of what they call collaborators — will aggravate rather than reduce tension. Eitan told the Israeli newspaper Maariv the farm sanctions were meant "to prevent strengthening the intifada."

Under his proposal, Israel would cut off sales to Palestinian farmers of seeds, fertiliser, livestock and other supplies worth some \$800 million a year, Maariv said Wednesday. "The aim is to prevent any economic support for residents of the territories as long as this helps the intifada," Eitan told Maariv. "This is a struggle. I will do everything within the law to stop all economic support for the residents of the territories which indirectly or directly contributes to strengthening the intifada," he said.

## King in Jeddah after Sanaa talks

**JEDDAH (Agencies)** — His Majesty King Hussein arrived here Wednesday on the second leg of an Arab tour aimed at discussing the latest Arab developments and bilateral relations. The King, who is accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh, was received upon arrival by King Fahd and senior Saudi leaders.

King Hussein and the delegation accompanying him were the guests of honour at a luncheon hosted by King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported. But no details of the two leaders' talks were immediately available. Reports indicated that the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem, the ongoing Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel and bilateral relations were the central theme of the

King's talks with the leaders of the three countries included in his current visit — Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Oman. In Sanaa, Yemen, where he arrived Tuesday, the King and President Ali Abdullah Saleh held talks Tuesday on these issues. The talks were attended by the delegation accompanying the King and senior Yemeni officials. It was the first visit by the King to the country after North and South Yemen

merged to create the Republic of Yemen in May. On Wednesday, President Saleh accompanied the King and the delegation on a tour of archaeological sites in the Yemeni capital. Upon his departure from Sanaa, the King sent a cable to President Saleh thanking him for the hospitality accorded to him and the delegation and congratulated the Yemeni leaders for their unity and merger.

## Dispute an OPEC affair, but could also be an issue at Cairo summit, official says

## Jordan is ready to mediate Iraq's row with Kuwait, UAE

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — Jordan views the charges levelled by Iraq against Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) over oil production and prices as part of a process involving members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and hopes that the Kingdom would be able to play a positive role in settling the issue if the need arises, according to a senior official. "Jordan does not have an official position on the dispute," said the official. "Jordan enjoys very good relations with Iraq as well as other Arab states in the Gulf region, and believes that these unique relations will enable it to play a positive role in resolving the dispute," said the official at an informal briefing for reporters Wednesday. On the one hand, it could be a "quarrel within the OPEC since

both of them are members of the organisation while on the other hand it could also be tackled as an inter-Arab issue," he said. "We hope it is so," he added. The official pointed out that Iraq had taken its case to the Arab League's general secretariat. The issue flared with a charge levelled on Tuesday by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein that unnamed countries in the Gulf had caused the glut in the oil market and caused the slide in prices. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, in a message sent to Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi, accused Kuwait of violating its borders and stealing oil worth \$2.5 billion. The message also accused the UAE of losing billions of dollars for Arab states by causing a glut in the oil market and pushing down prices. "The Iraqi message to the Arab League is a signal that (Baghdad)

might want to bring the subject to the Arab summit" scheduled to be held in Cairo in November, said the Jordanian official, speaking on condition of anonymity. "It means that the dispute could become an inter-Arab issue to be tackled at the summit."

In any event, Jordan will try to use its good offices with all parties involved to resolve the problem if the need arises, he said.

U.S. and peace efforts

The official said Jordan will continue its policy of dialogue with the United States with a view to keep Washington engaged in the Middle East peace process. He described present U.S.-Jordanian relations as characterised by "diplomatic exercises" in view of the strain brought about by the "American attitude towards the Palestinian problem and the Kingdom's commitment to the Palestinian cause."

American-Jordanian relations

(Continued on page 5)

## Lower House hears radical solutions to unemployment

By Abdullah Hassanat  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

**AMMAN** — The Lower House of Parliament Wednesday held the third and last session debating unemployment. During the session deputies continued their criticism of the government for "failing" to solve the problem and offered suggestions that ranged from expelling foreign workers to the holding of a national conference to discuss the issue.

Islamic Deputy Mohammad Abu Faris reiterated the Islamic bloc's slogan that Islam was the solution. He said that Jordan's problems were caused "by abandoning Islam and forcing on the people an alien system, capitalism."

Abu Faris maintained that it was the responsibility of the government to provide work for every citizen, Muslim or non-Muslim. "The government must adopt short-term, medium-term and long-term plans that guarantee employment for the workforce," he said. He said the government programme to tackle unemployment, read by Minister of Labour Ouseim Obaidat June 27, "did not offer any practical solutions to the problem."

Abu Faris attacked those whom he termed "sought to discredit the people by attacking their representatives and deputies," apparently in a reference to newspaper columnists who criticised the deputies for blaming the government for unemployment.

Deputy Ahmad Kafawein, also an Islamist, blamed unemployment for corruption and people's "alienation from the Sharia of God." He said that what was happening to Jordan was "God's revenge for the society's sins."

Kafawein presented a number of suggestions to curb unemployment. These included cancelling highly paid contracts, reducing the number of highly-paid officials and bolstering the Social Security Corporation and the Vocational Training Corporation.

Deputy Hameed Mansour said that in the absence of full information makes it impossible to find a solution to unemployment. The Islamist deputy said that many Jordanian expatriates were willing to invest in Jordan but were not offered the right incentives.

Mansour said he agreed with Obaidat's statement that unemployment was a universal problem but said that "if there was will and determination and if priorities were rearranged and the country's interests were made above individuals' interest, the solution would not require miracles."

The Islamist deputy cited Sudan's military government as being able in one year to set the example.

"They were able to secure all of Sudan's needs of sugar, to increase

wheat production by 40 per cent and to reduce budget deficit by 82 per cent despite local problems and international pressures," he said.

Deputy Daoud Oujak, also an Islamist, blamed "corruption and government mismanagement" for unemployment. "Without administrative reforms there will be no solution to unemployment," Oujak said.

He said the government was not serious when it said it was going to reduce foreign labour. "Thousands are working in rich people's homes under the guise that they were agricultural workers," he said, referring to the government exemption of foreign workers in agriculture from foreign labour restriction.

He also called on government to reduce spending "on parties and festivals."

Leftist Deputy Bassam Hadadin said that "admitting the problems and the real reasons behind it are a prerequisite for a solution" to unemployment.

He said that while the government maintains that unemployment stands at 15 per cent, the Ministry of Labour had studies that put the number of jobless Jordanians at 21 per cent of the work force. He said that the ministry "wanted to play a positive role in fighting arbitrary dismissal of workers and succeeded in some areas, but that trend did not last for long."

(Continued on page 5)

## Batayneh named executive director of Private Services Development project

**AMMAN** — The Private Services Development Project (PSDP) has announced the appointment of Mr Safwan Batayneh as executive director effective July 15, 1990.

Mr Batayneh occupied the position of the economic advisor to the prime minister prior to his appointment. He received his undergraduate degree and MBA from Columbia University and has worked as an associate and vice president with several US investment banks, where he advised corporations on re-financing, restructuring, and other highly specialised business strategies.

The project's purpose is to expand the availability and improve the quality of services provided by various subsectors of the private sector services industry including accounting, computer services, industrial management and engineering as well as marketing so that they can support the sustained growth of the Jordanian economy by enhancing the competitiveness of Jordanian goods and services.

Safwan Batayneh

**NAPOLI PIZZA**  
See page 7

**SOON L.A. GEAR**  
FASHION ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR  
TIGER STORES



# Officials confirm delay in exodus of Ethiopian Jews

TEL AVIV (AP) — A senior Jewish Agency official said Tuesday that the exodus of Jews from Ethiopia had been halted and blamed the hold-up on Ethiopia's hardline Marxist government.

The statement was the first official confirmation of delays in the immigration of Ethiopian Jews following a spate of reports that either the Israeli government or Ethiopia were holding up the process.

The Jewish Agency official, speaking on condition of anonymity, maintained that Israel had no control over the flow of Jews from the embattled African nation and "was working day and night to get them out."

On Monday, Ethiopian community leaders here charged that Israel was deliberately holding up the immigration in effort to limit the number of new arrivals into the country.

"Because of all the problems here with the thousands of Soviet Jewish immigrants, the government doesn't want more arrivals right now," said Rahamin Elazar, chairman of the Public Council for Ethiopian Affairs.

Israel has been overwhelmed by a massive influx of Soviet Jews, expected to reach 150,000 this year. The immigration has caused an acute housing shortage, sparking some violent protest demonstrations over skyrocketing rents blamed on subsidies given the new arrivals.

Elazar, whose organization serves as an umbrella for Ethiopian community groups in Israel, conceded that delays also might have resulted from efforts by Ethiopia's leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, to get arms supplies from Israel.

Mengistu's government has suffered a series of setbacks recently in battles with secessionist rebels, and some Israeli experts predict his government will soon be overthrown.

Last week, Howard Wolpe, a Michigan Democrat and the chairman of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs, was quoted in a Washington newspaper as saying Ethiopia was slowing Jewish emigration in order to pressure Israel into selling it weapons.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's spokesman Avi Pazner denied last week that Ethiopia had requested arms in return for Jews and attributed any emigration delays to the unstable situation in Ethiopia.

Charges that Israel was partly responsible for delays came after the New York Times quoted the Israeli ambassador in Addis Ababa, Meir Joffe, as saying his government had agreed with Ethiopia to halt the exodus while Jewish backgrounds of applicants were verified.

Foreign ministry spokesman Motti Amihai denied such an agreement existed and said the ambassador was apparently misunderstood.

Israeli reporters in Addis Ababa told Israel Radio Monday that many non-Jews were trying to pass themselves off as Jews in order to escape the ravaged country.

But Gad Ben Ari, spokesman for the Jewish Agency, said investigations into the Jewish backgrounds of visa applicants would not cause delays.

"There is no connection between these routine checks, which we always conduct, and the speed in which Jews are approved for immigration," he said.

Ethiopia has a standing policy of barring its nationals from leaving the country, but agreed to allow Jewish emigration to reunify families after renewing diplomatic ties with Israel last October.

However, Israeli media quoted analysts as saying the Ethiopian government was worried about the attention being drawn to the Jewish exodus.

Israel has sought to limit publicity on the issue, the Hebrew daily Maariv said Tuesday. The statement by Joffe came as a rude shock to officials here, the paper said.

Questions over the Jewish backgrounds of the Ethiopians applying for visas have triggered bitterness among Ethiopians here.

"The number of non-Jews applying to immigrate from Ethiopia is certainly less than that of non-Jews who have immigrated from the Soviet Union," Elazar said.

He was referring to official reports that as many as 25 per cent of the new Soviet arrivals were not Jewish, but had been granted citizenship under Israeli law as members of mixed families.

Israel has sought to bring out all of Ethiopia's Jews since immigration was cut off in 1984 when a secret airlift campaign was halted after news of it leaked to the media and embarrassed Ethiopia's government.

Some 8,000 Ethiopian Jews were brought to Israel in the U.S.-supported, three-month operation. About 15,000 Jews are reported to remain in Ethiopia.

About 12,000 Ethiopian Jews are camped outside the Israeli embassy in Addis Ababa waiting to emigrate. The Jews left their villages in the Gondar region in the hope of going to Israel after the two countries resumed diplomatic relations.

## London pleads for jailed businessman

LONDON (R) — Britain said Wednesday it asked Iraq to show clemency to a jailed businessman as nurse Daphne Parish, freed from a Baghdad jail, flew home to an emotional welcome.

Parish, who served four months of a 15-year sentence on spying charges, told how she survived moments of despair and gloom in her Iraqi prison cell by inventing games.

As relatives and friends joyfully greeted Parish, the government said it had made a new plea to Baghdad on behalf of jailed British businessman Ian Richter.

Parish, 53, who left her cell in Baghdad Monday and flew to Zambia, was freed unexpectedly through the intervention of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

She was jailed for driving London-based Iranian journalist Farzad Bazoft to an Iraqi military installation last September. He was hanged for spying by the Iraqis in March.

On the day Parish was freed, Britain's ambassador in Baghdad, Harold Walker, asked Iraq to show clemency to Richter, 44, serving a life sentence for bribery since 1987, the Foreign Office disclosed Wednesday.

"When our ambassador was informed of the release of Mrs. Parish, he took the opportunity to raise Mr. Richter's case," a spokesman said.

## Rebel Kurds may have access to SA-7 missiles

ANKARA (R) — Turkey, concerned that rebel Kurds might have access to ground-to-air missiles, is having new Cobra helicopter gunships fitted with anti-missile devices, sources close to the armed forces said Wednesday.

The sources said it was not clear whether the rebels had Soviet-designed SA-7 missiles and their hand-held launchers, which would add a fresh dimension to a separatist insurgency that has claimed nearly 2,500 lives since mid-1984.

"The military think the rebels may have them but they are not certain," one source said.

Turkey's army will take delivery next week of the first two of five Cobras, made by Bell of the United States, for use against guerrillas of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) in the rugged south-east near borders with Iran, Iraq and Syria.

"Turkey asked for anti-missile devices to be fitted to the Cobras," the source said.

Heat seeking SA-7s, with ranges of up to three kilometres, have a lethal record against low-flying jets and other aircraft, including helicopters.

Several military helicopters have crashed in the southeast in recent years but there have been no reports that they were downed by missiles or rockets.

The PKK has relied mainly on Soviet-designed Kalashnikov assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades in the southeast, where inhospitable terrain frequently hampers quick movement, the sources said.

They said it was now known how the PKK might have acquired SA-7s.

"A cache was found near the Turco-Iraqi border last year but it was not clear what happened to it," one source said.

"But if the PKK does have them, they could have come from almost anywhere. There are plenty of arms merchants in the Middle East," the source added.

"The question would then arise — who is funding the PKK?" he said, adding that SA-7s cost about \$200,000 each.

The total cost of the five new AH-1W Cobras for the Turkish army is about \$72 million, the sources said.

Each one is fitted with 20-mm guns and other weapons as well as "disco light" devices near the engine to help deflect heat-seeking missiles.

The gendarmerie has six U.S.-made Sikorski Blackhawk helicopters. The sources said Turkey appeared interested in buying more troop-carrying Blackhawks, possibly up to 200.

Kurdish rebels have been fighting for an independent Kurdistan in southeastern Turkey and more than 2,500 people, including soldiers, civilians and guerrillas have been killed in the region since the insurgency began in 1984.

Ethnic Kurds make up about one-fifth of Turkey's population of 55 million, and an under-estimated number of ethnic Kurds are reported imprisoned and awaiting trial on various charges, including rebellion.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children's programme
17:10	Book of Adventure
18:00	News summary
18:10	Local programme
19:50	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Local news
21:30	Programme review
22:30	Arabic film
23:00	News in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:50	Motivations
18:10	Des Chiffres et de lettres
18:30	La Chance aux champions
19:00	News in French
19:15	Sirocco
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Different world
21:10	Dolphin Cove
22:00	News in English
22:30	Movie of the week: "They Drive by Night"
PRAYER TIMES	
06:45	Sunnah, Fajr
07:37	Sunnah, Dhuhr
12:42	Dhuhr
16:22	"Asr
19:46	Maghreb
21:18	"Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 610740	

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637785	St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrence Church Tel. 623366	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543	Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561	St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 827981, 685326	Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Normal summer weather will prevail and winds will be northerly to moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly to moderate and sea calm.	
Amman	Min./max. temp. 20 / 34
Aqaba	21 / 40
Desert	21 / 39
Jordan Valley	24 / 39
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 24 per cent, Aqaba 18 per cent.	
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department ..... 661111	

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION		JORDAN TELEVISION	
77311-19		77311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE		PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30 Koran		15:30 Koran	
15:40 Programme review		15:40 Programme review	
15:45 Children's programme		15:45 Children's programme	
17:10 Book of Adventure		17:10 Book of Adventure	
18:00 News summary		18:00 News summary	
18:10 Local programme		18:10 Local programme	
19:50 Programme review		19:50 Programme review	
20:00 News in Arabic		20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Local news		20:30 Local news	
21:30 Programme review		21:30 Programme review	
22:30 Arabic film		22:30 Arabic film	
23:00 News in Arabic		23:00 News in Arabic	
PROGRAMME TWO		PROGRAMME TWO	
17:50 Motivations		17:50 Motivations	
18:10 Des Chiffres et de lettres		18:10 Des Chiffres et de lettres	
18:30 La Chance aux champions		18:30 La Chance aux champions	
19:00 News in French		19:00 News in French	
19:15 Sirocco		19:15 Sirocco	
19:30 News in Hebrew		19:30 News in Hebrew	
20:00 News in Arabic		20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Different world		20:30 Different world	
21:10 Dolphin Cove		21:10 Dolphin Cove	
22:00 News in English		22:00 News in English	
22:30 Movie of the week: "They Drive by Night"		22:30 Movie of the week: "They Drive by Night"	
PRAYER TIMES		PRAYER TIMES	
06:45 Sunnah, Fajr		06:45 Sunnah, Fajr	
07:37 Sunnah, Dhuhr		07:37 Sunnah, Dhuhr	
12:42 Dhuhr		12:42 Dhuhr	
16:22 "Asr		16:22 "Asr	
19:46 Maghreb		19:46 Maghreb	
21:18 "Isha		21:18 "Isha	
CHURCHES		CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 610740		St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 610740	

# China, S. Arabia settle row over Koran to forge ties

BEIJING (R) — China and Saudi Arabia are close to establishing diplomatic relations after settling the sensitive Taiwan issue and a hushed-up row over thousands of missing copies of the Koran, diplomats said Wednesday.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is expected to visit Saudi Arabia at the end of July to finalise an agreement which could lead to diplomatic ties between the two countries as soon as September.

A Western diplomat who asked not to be identified said the breakthrough in long-running negotiations between China and Saudi Arabia came last week with a visit to Beijing by Prince Bandar Ben Sultan, Riyadh's ambassador to Washington.

Taiwan and the disappearance of a container full of copies of the Koran sent by Saudi Arabia's King Fahd to China were the main issues at stake.

Saudi Arabia is the last Arab country to have diplomatic relations with the nationalist government in Taipei which fled the mainland after defeat in the 1949 Communist revolution.

Prince Bandar and the Chinese side agreed that Saudi Arabia would downgrade its embassy in Taipei to the status of a trade mission. Taiwan would follow suit in Riyadh.

"Taiwan will not have to withdraw its embassy, just change its name," the diplomat said. "Trade ties, as long as they are not political, will be tolerated by China," he added.

Saudi Arabia is Taiwan's main oil supplier. Taipei's volatile stock market plunged last week on reports that Riyadh would soon switch its diplomatic recognition to Beijing.

More awkward to resolve during Prince Bandar's visit, the diplomat said, was the fate of thousands of copies of the Koran, a gift destined for Chinese Muslims but which were confiscated en route in recent months by Chinese police.

"A whole container of Korans disappeared. They were probably burnt by the public security bureau. The police considered them 'counter-revolutionary material,'" the diplomat said.

Muslims from Saudi Arabia had planned to distribute them in Xinjiang, the northwest frontier region which is home to many of China's 35 million or so Muslims.

An Asian diplomat said Saudi Arabia was incensed Xinjiang's regional authorities were also upset, hoping that the Korans would be followed by much needed Saudi investment.

Though embarrassed by the affair, the Chinese government was anxious about a resurgence of separatist movements among Muslims in Xinjiang.

Chinese troops crushed a revolt by Muslims in a Xinjiang town near the Soviet border in April. Officials said 22 people died and that extremists had planned a "holy war."

Xinjiang's deputy governor earlier this year accused unnamed forces abroad of concealing separatist propaganda in copies of the Koran smuggled across the border from Pakistan. Diplomats did not believe he was referring to Saudi Arabia.

The Western diplomat said the Koran issue was resolved by agreeing that Riyadh would send another container and that the Holy Book would be distributed by Chinese Islamic officials.

King Fahd has a longstanding policy of distributing free copies of the Koran. He once flew one million to the Soviet Union.

China rejected a demand by Saudi Arabia that it be allowed to oversee Islamic affairs in China as a breach of sovereignty. The two sides compromised with China saying it would consult Saudi Arabia over Islamic issues.

"This was a diplomatic face-saving measure," the diplomat commented.

China consented to a Saudi request that more Chinese Muslims be allowed to leave the country to make the annual Haj pilgrimage to Mecca.

Diplomats said Prince Bandar returned to Riyadh last week to brief King Fahd on the talks. Saudi Industry Minister Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al Zamel would brief the Taiwanese in Taipei.

China's Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the talks with Prince Bandar.

## Turk hunts for Byzantine gold

ISTANBUL (R) — A Turkish treasure hunter will start digging soon for what he believes is a cache of 160 tonnes of Byzantine gold coins stashed under what is now a mosque by Emperor Constantine before the Ottoman conquest in 1453.

Ibrahim Irgoren, a 74-year-old economist who began searching for antiquities and other treasures six years ago, said Wednesday he had received government approval to start excavations in central Istanbul and would begin work shortly.

"If we find the gold coins, this will be a nationwide event," Irgoren told Reuters. "It will also help Turkey financially."

At today's prices 160 tonnes of gold would be worth more than \$2 billion.

A Culture Ministry official said permission was granted for Irgoren's quest simply to end years of pestering for permits from scores of treasure hunters who were convinced there was a fortune to be found under at Sophia Mosque.

"God knows what lies under Istanbul... but I don't think any big treasure would last until today. I believe our ministry is a bit tired of treasure hunters and wants to settle this issue once and for all," the official said.

The hunt will start under a building in the city's Vefa district where Irgoren believes he will uncover a secret tunnel leading to the mosque in the Sultanahmet district some five kilometres away.

Built as a church in 532 A.D. by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, it was converted into a mosque by Fatih Sultan Mehmet after he conquered Istanbul, then called Constantinople.

St. Sophia is located in the old quarter of Istanbul, which until the 1930s was an impenetrable labyrinth of alleys and dead-end streets.

The city has been a crossroads for many civilisations, inspiring archaeologists and others to search for Byzantine and Ottoman antiquities, relics and other treasures.

Irgoren made his name as a treasure hunter in Turkey in 1986 when he discovered a marble sarcophagus of an ancient Anatolian king in the western town of Tekirdag.

## Iran paper accuses reporters of spying

NICOSIA (AP) — A radical Iranian newspaper yesterday alleged that many Western reporters sent to cover events in Iran were spies, and warned the government to beware.

The Farsi-language Jomhuri Islami, which reflects the views of hardliners within the government, said many Western journalists visited Iran "to fulfil their missions assigned by the Zionists and Western spying agencies."

The article, which was obtained by the Associated Press in Cyprus, blamed officials of the Ministry of Islamic Guidance, which is in charge of regulating the activities of foreign reporters.

Journalists who visit Iran are assigned agents from the ministry who accompany them on all movements outside the hotel.

## Donors fund plan to kill off lethal screwworm pest in Libya

ROME (R) — Donor countries agreed Tuesday to fund an emergency multi-million dollar plan to wipe out a deadly, flesh-eating parasite threatening humans and livestock in Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

Experts have said the American screwworm fly, unknown outside the Americas until 1988, could spread any time from northwest Libya to nearby continents or to sub-Saharan Africa.

The fly lays eggs in wounds of both animals and humans.

A spokesman for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) said \$31 million were promised by countries and international organisations at a Rome conference.

"It is a most crucial initiative — a programme to prevent an impending disaster of endemic proportions before it is too late to do anything but surrender to its onslaught," said IFAD President Idriss Jazairy.

The blue-green fly with bulging orange eyes lays hundreds of eggs in wounds in warm-blooded animals. The hatching larvae then eat the flesh of their hosts, killing about one-fifth of livestock victims.

Within a week, a wound as small as a tick bite can grow into a gory cavity the size of a fist. The small attracts other female flies, which can lay 400 eggs in 15 minutes.

IFAD said that if the fly spread through North Africa, it could cause annual damage of \$250 million among the 70 million head of livestock in the region.

The pest has infested about 20,000 square kilometres south of Tripoli and already attacked about 3,000 domestic animals.

To break the speedy reproduction cycle, experts will bombard infested areas every week for two years with millions of flies sterilised by radiation.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

**Angolan rebel leader in Morocco**

LISBON (R) — Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi was in Rabat Wednesday for talks with a top Portuguese official and King Hassan on moves to end Angola's 15-year-old civil war, the Portuguese news agency LUSA said. It reported from Rabat that the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), chief had been in Morocco since Sunday. UNITA representatives in Lisbon were not available for comment, but Portuguese officials said Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Jose Manuel Durao Barroso flew to Morocco on Tuesday to meet Savimbi. Informed sources said Durao Barroso, who has hosted two rounds of exploratory contacts in Portugal since April between UNITA and Angola's leftist government, planned to discuss a third meeting expected some time this month. They said the meeting would signal that the peace process was gaining momentum.

**Turkish deputies stage protest march**

ISTANBUL (AP) — Eleven leftist members of parliament have begun a march across the country to protest what they said was the lack of democratic freedoms in Turkey. The deputies, all members of the newly founded People's Labour Party, will make stops in several provinces and end their march July 25 at Diyarbakir, 1,380 kilometres southeast of Istanbul. The marchers carried posters tied around their necks. Some of them read "End to torture and repression," "General amnesty," "Internal peace," and "Life with honour." The marchers, most of whom represent eastern and southern provinces, had resigned from the opposition Social Democrat Populist Party because of their extreme leftist views.

**Envoy urges Israel not to limit pork sales**

TEL AVIV (R) — A Vatican envoy in occupied Jerusalem urged Israel Tuesday not to pass a law that would severely limit the sale of pork in the Jewish state. Monsignor Richard Mathes, the Holy See's cultural attaché, warned a parliamentary committee the proposed law was a first step towards reducing religious freedom. Ultra-orthodox members of parliament are demanding stricter public observance of Jewish laws which bar the pig as unfit for eating. Yet for many Israelis, a pork chop or bacon strip is rare delicacy rather than the object of disdain it was to their parents and grandparents. "I was invited to make the point of the Christians," Mathes said. "It was really an honourable decision of the committee to say it touches the Christians and let's hear them." He emphasised he spoke as a local Christian and not for the Vatican. "The Vatican has no official opinion on the pork law."

**After 66 years, ex-prisoner reunited with family**

TUNIS (AP) — An 86-year-old Tunisian was reunited with his family this week, 66 years after he was sent to a colonial prison in French Guiana, a newspaper reported. Assabah, a Tunis daily, said Mekki Ben Ibrahim Touati was sentenced to an 18-year prison term by French authorities in 1924 and remained in French Guiana, on the northeast shoulder of South America, after his release. He was reunited with relatives in the northern region of Bizerte following the intervention of an Algerian businessman who met Touati in French Guiana and later took up the matter with Tunisian diplomats in Paris, the newspaper said. The account gave no details about Touati's criminal record or his family.

**Six Kach activists arrested**

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police Wednesday arrested six activists in the anti-Arab Kach movement of U.S.-born rabbi Meir Kahane on suspicion they vandalised an office of the Socialist Mapai Party. The arrests came after vandals broke into the Jerusalem Mapai office Tuesday, smashing furniture, tearing up documents and spraying the walls with slogans such as "Kahane to power" and "Death to traitors." Jerusalem police said three senior Kach officials and three minors, ages 14 and 15, were detained. A Kach member said the three adults were Kach spokesmen Noam Federman and two other senior members, Tiran Pollack and Shmuel Faber. Israel Radio said the three youngsters told police they were sent by Federman to carry out the attack. After the youths were rounded up, police raided the Kach office in Jerusalem, detaining the other three suspects, the radio said. The radio said the six detainees will also be investigated in connection with an arson attack two months ago on the office of the Peace Now Movement in Jerusalem.

**Iran allocates \$300m for quake relief**

NICOSIA (R) — The Iranian parliament has allocated \$300 million in emergency funds for areas hit by last month's devastating earthquake, Tehran Radio said. A week after the June 21 quake Iran said rebuilding in the Caspian coast province of Gilan alone would cost 500 billion rials (\$7.1 billion at the official exchange rate). No figure has been put on the damage in Zanjan, the other province northwest of Tehran devastated by the quake. President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told a gathering of senior clerics Monday the quake had killed 35,000 people and material damage was "very heavy," the radio said. Officials say building houses before winter for some 500,000 people made homeless by the quake is the most urgent task. Tehran Radio said a budget amendment bill rushed through parliament channelled \$300 million to earthquake relief. It also authorised the government to double the allocations for disaster relief and Gulf war reconstruction — 27 billion rials (\$385 million) and 81 billion rials (\$1.2 billion), respectively — in the current year's budget which began on March 21. Dozens of foreign countries sent emergency supplies and relief and medical teams to help Iran's quake victims. Rafsanjani said Iran would have to bear the burden of reconstruction itself but would welcome any foreign aid offered.

MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in fill per kg	
Apple	700 / 600
Apricots	620 / 550
Banana	300 / 450
Banana (Mukammur)	450 / 400
Cabbage	400 / 350
Cauliflower	300 / 150
Carrot	180 / 120
Corn	120 / 80
Cucumbers (large)	90 / 50
Cucumbers (small)	160 / 120
Eggs	400 / 300
Eggplant	120 / 80
Garlic	1200 / 1000
Grapes	320 / 280
Leamon	460 / 400
Mallow	80 / 40
Marrow (large)	100 / 60
Marrow (small)	200 / 150
Onion (dry)	380 / 320
Orange	650 / 550
Pepper (hot)	160 / 120
Pepper (sweet)	160 / 120
Potato	220 / 180
Sage	550 / 500
Sweet melon	180 / 140

22:00	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)	Tomatoes	80 / 50
23:30	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)	Watermelon	100 / 40
(RJ)			

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

10:00	Damascus, Paris (AF)
10:45	Bahrain (add.) (GF)
11:00	Baghdad (IA)
11:40	Frankfurt (LH)
12:30	Kuwait (KU)
14:00	Riyadh (SV)
16:00	Bahrain, Muscat (GF)
17:30	Dubai (EK)
17:50	Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
18:30	Cairo (MS)

## FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

10:00	Children programme
11:00	Religious programme
11:40	Friday's prayer
12:45	Sports programme
14:15	Religious seminar
16:00	Feature film
18:00	News summary
19:10	Local programme
19:30	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Local programme
21:30	Arabic series
22:00	News summary in Arabic
23:10	Programme round.

### PROGRAMME TWO

17:30	French film
19:00	News in French
19:15	Documentary
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Didi's comedy show
21:00	Midnight Cello
22:00	News in English
22:30	Anything more would be Greedy

### PRAYER TIMES

04:00	Fajr
05:37	(Sunrise) Dhuha
12:43	Dhuha
16:22	Asr
19:44	Maghrib



## Unified Arab plan to help attain self-sufficiency in poultry meat

AMMAN (J.T.) — The third day of a conference on the poultry industry in the Arab World, which is being held in Amman, reviewed working papers that called for adopting a unified Arab plan to help the Arab World attain self-sufficiency of poultry meat and poultry feed.

The papers, submitted by participants from 12 Arab states, said that concerned authorities should grant more licences for poultry farms, provide further facilities for the industry, lessen importation of non-Arab poultry meat and table eggs, offer loans to farmers and introduce legislations that can help boost the industry.

Ministry of Industry and Trade's Secretary-General Radi Ibrahim said that the working papers proposed overcoming challenges in the path of the poultry industry from now and until the end of the 20th century by boosting to 28 billion eggs the total Arab World's annual production, up from the present 15 billion, by raising poultry meat production to 3.1 million tonnes, up from the present 2.3 million, by investing \$2.3 billion in land reclamation projects for the purpose of producing 15 million tonnes of cereals and animal feed and by increasing to \$18 billion



REGENT VISITS PRIME MINISTRY: His Royal Highness Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein, the Regent, Wednesday visited the Prime Ministry where he met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masadeh.

## National charter — a guide to life not a cause for contention

AMMAN (Petra) — The proposed national charter is based on the Jordanian constitution and can by no means replace it or serve as a cause for altering its nature, said Ahmad Obeidat who chairs a general commission to work out the charter.

The proposed charter would contribute towards enhancing the concept of the constitution and emphasising its principles; it would serve as a means to assert future actions based on its provisions depending on different circumstances, Obeidat said in a lecture he delivered at the Orthodox Club.

"The national charter is being drawn up on these bases in form and content," he added.

"It is time that we embarked on real and comprehensive reforms taking into account a host of facts," Obeidat said.

"We have to admit that our old methods were poor and fell short of achieving our national objectives," said Obeidat. "We have to admit that we need to update and modernise our methods and our tools for reform which should be based on a mixture of what is original and what is modern and effective so that we can end the present deadlock and forge ahead with open minds," Obeidat continued.

Referring to several concepts and ideas which are being contemplated by the commission members in trying to draw up the charter, Obeidat said that "the proposed charter will encompass a host of national principles and objectives which should enjoy support and consensus among the Jordanian people, so that the charter can act as a reference for the practices and behaviour of Jordanian individuals and organisations in political, economic and social progress on the one hand and re-organising life in the country and introducing political parties on the other."

"The principles and concepts of the charter should follow the same pattern of the constitution which can provide no cause for contention and cannot be subject to voting," Obeidat added.

"The charter should have a preamble clearly stating a host of principles and values emanating from Islam and pan-Arabism as well as the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, the Jordanian constitution, Islamic culture and the universal declaration on human rights," Obeidat said.

"The charter's political aspect should emphasise the concept of political pluralism and the independence of the three authorities in the country: the judicial, the executive and the legislative so that none of them can impose its will on the other, he said.

"The charter should be based on the concept that the throne and the constitutional, national and public organisations and the people are all integral part of the charter and that everything should be done to enlarge the base of public freedom," said Obeidat. He said that the national charter envisages deepening the concept of public participation in government affairs, reorganising political life and political parties, enhancing the role of public control over the implementation of resolutions and government decisions, political education of citizens, maintaining a balance between rights and responsibilities bolstering the concept of national security and the sense of national belonging, confronting and dealing with corruption, reforming public administration, preventing the politicisation of the armed forces, enhancing the national unity and safeguarding human dignity.

## ACC central banks governors agree on long-term strategy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Governors of central banks in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) Wednesday reached agreement on a long-term strategy which includes among other things the establishment of a centre for the settlement of payments for products exchanged between the four member countries: Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Yemen.

A statement issued at the end of a two-day meeting here said that the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) will serve as the headquarters of the new centre, a step which will eventually result in the creation of an ACC bank to settle these payments and finance foreign trade and commercial transactions conducted within the ACC group.

Officials attending the closed door meetings were quoted as saying that the proposed centre would coordinate the financing of exports within the group and to other countries.

The governors' gathering was the first since the formation of ACC in February 1989.

The bloc links the four nations with a total of more than 80 million people, a combined gross national product of more than \$100 billion, exports of about \$15 billion and imports of about \$42 billion.

The governors' agreement coincided with the opening of a two-day meeting here by the ministers of economy and trade in the ACC states who are expected to put the final touches to a barter trade agreement proposed at \$120 million this year.

The ministerial meeting was paved for by undersecretaries of ministries of economy and trade in ACC countries.

Dr. Ibrahim Badran, Ministry of Industry and Trade's secretary general, said at the final session that the meeting endorsed a formula for the implementation of a joint ACC agreement.

They also proposed a list of commodities to be exchanged by the four countries, to set up joint trade fairs, to encourage exchanges of national products and to stimulate the role of the private sectors in the four countries.

The recommendations and resolutions will be reviewed by the four ministers.

At the conclusion of their meetings the governors sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein, chairman of the ACC current session thanking him for his endeavours to foster Arab cooperation.

They also sent similar cables to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, congratulating him on Iraq's national day anniversary, to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, congratulating him on the July 23 anniversary and to Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh congratulating him on the unity between North and South Yemen.

## Committee of the Intifada reelected

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Public Committee for the Support of the Intifada reviewed Wednesday the progress of its work, problems faced and its past and present plans and programmes.

In its annual meeting, at the Amman Chamber of Industry, the general assembly unanimously decided to re-elect the executive committee.

Chairman of the committee Abdul Majid Shoman said Palestinians in Palestine need more than was so far presented to them.

He said the committee had collected since the beginning of this year JD 1,056,146 of which JD 502,000 were paid for martyrs' families, the injured in the hospitals and JD 5,358 as other expenditures.

Shoman called the Arabs to shoulder responsibility for the intifada and called on citizens to pay more donations in the light of the increase of casualties.

Jordanian Doctors Association President Mamdouh Al Abbadi, who is secretary-general of the public committee, said the courageous intifada is the first defensive line for the Arab Nation in the face of the Israeli aggression which threatens the Arab Nation as a whole.

"The continuation of the uprising and the sacrifices of the Palestinian people in the occupied lands should cause the Arabs to step up their efforts in supporting the uprising," said Abbadi.

He added that the management of the Arab Bank decided Wednesday to donate JD 100,000 to support the intifada and noted that the industrial sector has donated JD 204,939.

## Jordan Friday marks 39th death anniversary of founder

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Friday marks the 39th anniversary of the death of King Abdullah bin Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who fell martyr while performing prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in 1951.

King Abdullah played a major role in the Arab liberation movement that began in the early 20th century. In 1916, when the Great Arab Revolt was launched by his father Sharif Hussein bin Ali of Mecca, the young prince led the Arab army in battle against the Ottoman garrison in Taif, Saudi Arabia, and headed the army that proceeded to the east to liberate Medina.

King Abdullah also played a major role on the political arena and took part in the talks held between his father and allied armies.

When the French occupied Damascus in 1921, the young prince came to Ma'an, where the historical event of establishing the Emirate of Transjordan took place.

From the very day he was proclaimed king, the Arab leader defended the Arab identity of Palestine and sought to rally Arab ranks and coordinate Arab stands to preserve unity of the Arab soil, destiny and objectives.

King Abdullah led the Arab armies in the struggle to save Palestine from Zionist occupation following the withdrawal of British mandate forces from Palestine in 1948. The Jordanian army, despite its limited number and resources, succeeded in liberating Al Aqsa Mosque, Arab Jerusalem and the entire West Bank from Israeli occupation.



In 1950, King Abdullah responded to the call by Palestinian leaders to unify the East and West Banks and announced the unity of the two banks in April 1950



Doraid Laham and the children cast in the film Kafroune

## Doraid Laham's film — a tale of love, respect and honesty

By Serene Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A new movie directed by the well known actor-director Doraid Laham is being screened in movie theatres in Jordan this summer. The movie, entitled "Kafroune" takes on a new approach, away from the cynical character of Laham's "Ghawaar." "This movie is made for families, especially children," Doraid said at a press conference held Wednesday at the Concord Movie Theatre, where Kafroune was screened.

The movie takes place in a beautiful little village called Kafra, on the Lebanese, Syrian border. It deals with a special relationship between young school children and their lovable janitor 'Wadoud' played by Laham. The relationship develops when he becomes accused of killing his father's murderer. This situation adds a cynical twist, familiar to many of Laham's movies and plays, especially when his mother testifies against him, proud of the fact that he had taken vengeance for his father's murder.

Convinced of his innocence, the children along with the new female teacher, played by Madeline Taber, set out to find the real murderer and to put him behind bars.

"I want everyone to know that this movie is about love, respect and honesty and not about vengeance," Laham said.

"Kafroune" is the first movie Laham has ever worked on with the majority of the cast being children. The six leading roles are played by children from Damascus while the rest are local children. "I always insisted that the children learn their lines, as if they were memorising a poem; afterwards I would sit with them and work on developing their characters," Laham said.

Laham said he loved working with children because of their innocent spontaneity. "My next project is an idea I have had for the past fifteen years and it will feature children again. It will be entitled 'Little Fathers'," Laham said.

The screening of the movie was sponsored by the Jordan Cine Club.

## W. Germany to provide technical aid to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — West Germany is to provide technical assistance to Jordan to help it carry out two projects by the Ministry of Planning and the National Medical Institution (NMI), in accordance with two memoranda signed in Amman Wednesday.

Under the memorandum for the Ministry of Planning, which is implementing a consultancy services scheme, the Germans will provide specialists for a period of 24 months to guide local technicians and officials, will offer the ministry equipment for the project and will offer training to Jordanian staff to take the place of the German specialists once their mandate is over.

The other memorandum provides for sending German specialists to help the NMI produce artificial limbs and to help local medical staff deal with emergency cases requiring artificial limbs.

It also stipulates organising seminars and supplying certain equipment and providing specialists for training.

The memoranda were signed by Minister of Planning, Dr. Khaled Amin Abdullah and West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Masadeh receives Chinese official

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masadeh received at the Prime Ministry Wednesday Deputy Minister of Civil Affairs in China Chang Dejiang and the accompanying delegation. Dejiang and the accompanying delegation were also received by the Civil Defence Department Director Major-General Afif Al Ghoul.

#### Kilbi pays tribute to Jordan

TUNIS (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Arab League Chadli Kilbi Wednesday landed Jordan's support for the Arab League. In a meeting with Jordan's Ambassador to Tunisia Talal Al Hassan, at the end of his tour of duty as ambassador and as Jordan's representative at the Arab League, Kilbi expressed his appreciation for Hassan's efforts to enhance joint Arab action. Al Hassan was also received Wednesday by the Tunisian president's personal advisor Al Habib Bou L'eras and the Prime Ministry's First Secretary Mohammad Al Jari.

#### Jordan, UAE to cooperate in education

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education and Higher Education Mohammad Hamdan discussed Wednesday with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Ministry of Education under-secretary, Salem Al Ghamai, scopes of cooperation between Jordan and the UAE in educational fields, particularly the basis for the secondment of Jordanian teachers to the UAE and the exchange of information, documents and researches. Hamdan briefed Ghamai on the educational development and achievements in the Kingdom and expressed the keenness of the government to support various educational projects despite the economic hardships Jordan is passing through. Ghamai briefed Hamdan on the development of the educational process in the UAE. The meeting was attended by Ministry of Education Secretary-General Munther Al Masri and the ministry's senior officials.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zaru displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- Exhibitions of ceramics, paintings by Gastone Primou at Alfa Art Gallery.
- Plastic art exhibition by Rndalna and Ruba Haddad at the Housing Bank Complex hall.
- Plastic art exhibition by deaf artist Khaled Mahmoud Atiyeh at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- Exhibition of paintings by ten Iraqi artists at the Jordan Plastic Art Association Gallery — tel. No. 699914.

### JERASH FESTIVAL

- Concerts by the Jordan Armed Forces Band (6:00 - 7:00 p.m.), a local folk troupe (7:00 - 8:00) and a Yugoslav folk troupe (8:30 - 9:30 p.m.) at the Forum.
- Poets and poetry at Artemis Steps (7:00 - 9:00 p.m.).
- Concert by Egyptian singer Amr Diab at the South Theatre — 8:30 p.m.
- Concert by the Royal Jordanian (RJ) folk troupe at Artemis Steps — 9:30 p.m.

## Kuwaitis reject Iraqi attack

(Continued from page 1)

ignored the rights of neighbours and the duties of Arab brotherliness.

It contained words and phrases which violated international norms and values, the statement said, adding that the assembly trusted the government to take whatever action necessary.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA), monitored in Nicosia, said Sheikh Sabah had delivered the emir's message to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd. It did not give the contents of the message.

"I can't find any explanation for the latest Iraqi attack. But our plans to cut oil production will not be affected," an official at the UAE Oil Ministry told Reuters. President Saddam Hussein said Tuesday that certain Gulf oil

producers, previously identified by Iraq as Kuwait and the UAE, had stabbed Baghdad in the back by conspiring with the United States to flood the oil market and weaken prices.

A Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) official told Reuters that Kuwait was still committed to its pledge to cut output drastically to help OPEC.

"Kuwait has already started to cut its output in line with the Jeddah agreement and will continue to do so," the official told Reuters in a telephone call from Nicosia.

UAE media were silent over the Iraqi outburst, but the editor of a UAE Arabic newspaper privately expressed shock.

"The Iraqi leader's statements

were shocking and unexpected, especially after oil prices started to recover," said the editor, who declined to be identified.

"It would have been more natural for him to express thanks after the UAE decided to cut output."

The UAE, which along with Kuwait has repeatedly demanded higher quotas to match its large oil reserves, has said it made a sacrifice for the sake of OPEC unity and has angrily rejected previous threats.

"I want to make it clear that the UAE rejects threats and pressure from any source," UAE Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba said in response to criticism earlier this month by Iraqi Oil Minister Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

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## Reparations vs. victims

ISRAEL is seeking some \$300 million (at the 1952 dollar rate) of reparations from East Germany for Jewish victims of the Nazi regime. The Jewish state, with billions of dollars pouring into its coffers from the U.S., is always short of cash, it seems. It needs the money to beef up its war machine and to settle hundreds of thousands of Jews in Israel and the occupied Arab territories. But that is not the sole reason. To

Israelis, it does not matter in fact that the German communists and other non-Nazi patriotic groups were the most adamant enemies of Hitler's third reich. Germans must, and must always be made to, remember Hitler's atrocities. This is very important for the Zionists at this stage, when anti-Jewish sentiments seem to be on the rise in many parts of Europe, including East Europe, the Soviet Union, and even the U.S. Why are these sentiments surfacing and are there any grounds for rising anti-Semitism, are two questions that nobody dares to address for fear that they might be immediately labelled as anti-Semites. So Jewish blackmail of Germany, Europe and the whole world must continue. Thus Soviet and other East European Jews can leave their home countries, and money needed for their resettlement in Palestine will come from German reparations and American generosity. But is the world, the so-called enlightened West in particular, just pushing its problems of racism onto the Middle East? What will happen when all Soviet and other East European Jews settle in Palestine and when funds dry out? Are the Israelis, squeezed in tiny Palestine, going to seek new territory for their increasing numbers? Will not the Palestinians, who could be expelled from the land that they inhabited for thousands of years, also be victims of the Holocaust? What crime did the people of this region, the Arabs, commit for us to pay the ultimate price for the Nazi Holocaust and for the age-old European anti-Semitism? The East German authorities, now fully dependent on West Germany, have reportedly referred the Israelis to the West Germans for the \$300 million (plus 40 year interest) payment. We really do not know whether the West Germans are prepared to pay up, as a price for getting the German fatherlands united, or for any other reason for that matter. However, the German people and governments must understand that what they pay for Jewish Holocaust victims will ultimately create new victims in the Middle East. This is for them to consider as they ponder any and all Israeli requests for financial reparations or assistance.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Jordanian Arabic dailies Wednesday dealt mostly with King Hussein's warnings given in a television interview about the dangerous situation in the Middle East region resulting from Israel's absorption of thousands of immigrants and its pursuit of an aggressive policy against the Arabs.

Al Ra'i daily said while the world witnesses the end of the cold war, the Middle East is totally disregarded by the superpowers which ought to shoulder their serious responsibilities towards world peace. The paper expressed the view that neglect of the Middle East is done on purpose on the part of world powers which do not realise that the situation can explode any moment. The paper echoed the King's welcome of developments on the world scene and the Arab Nation's support for human rights and people's right to travel freely, but it said that forced immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union to Palestine can only mean helping the Jewish state achieve its dream in a greater Israel at the expense of the Arab people in the region in general and the Palestinians in particular. The United States indifference with regard to the Middle East situation is like paying the way for dangers to emerge and the explosion to be triggered, said the paper. It noted that the King has issued the warning to all those concerned with the Middle East noting that the Jewish immigration is not only a threat to Jordan but it is in essence a direct aggression on the Palestinians who are being uprooted from their homeland. The situation does not tolerate further indifference on the part of Washington, said the paper, because the Israeli actions are bound to force the Arabs to opt for another means to defend their rights.

Jordan takes pride in the Iraqi military power which is a strength for all Arabs, says Tareq Masarweh in his column Wednesday. Iraq's might is a source of fear for the imperialist forces and the Israelis who are approaching Jordan with their "advice" to stay away from Iraq and disassociate itself from Baghdad, says the writer with reference to recent Israeli implied threats to Iraq and Jordan. The writer also refers to the Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement as forming a serious threat to the Jewish state which is concerned about the situation in the region. The imperialists and the Zionists, says the writer, had hoped that the Iraqis would be involved in a 100 year war with Iran so that the Arab strength would be sapped and the Arab Nation would be rendered impotent in the face of the Israeli force, but the Iraqis who came out victorious from the Gulf war are now mending fences with both Syria and Iran and are clearly constituting a great force that can defend Arab soil and the nation's interests. The writer refers to the prime minister's recent statement that Jordan can by no means compromise over an inch of Palestinian soil, and says this country does not fear threats nor will it deviate from its present national stand.

Al Dustour daily said that the King's television interview Tuesday contained the strongest warnings yet about the danger of conflict in the Middle East. The Soviet Jewish immigration into Palestine and the superpowers' indifference to the situation can only mean that the Israelis are given a free hand to absorb one million Jews in 18 months as planned by the Zionist leaders.

## A time for Israelis of vision

By Firas Raad

The writer is a student of Economics and International Health at the John Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

LAST January, Abba Eban, Israel's ex-foreign minister, wrote an article for the Jerusalem Post entitled "A Time for Great Visions." The article — lucidly written — argued that the Middle East was indeed very ripe for peace and more than ready for "large visions and hard facts." Mainstream Palestinian thinking had become more pragmatic and down to earth; Israelis began pondering new ideas about security and peace; the historic events in Eastern Europe reasserted the principle that every people has a right to elect its own representatives; and the cold war had ended leaving room for the two superpowers to reassess their positions on the Middle East.

Eban's optimism and sensibility were refreshing. His appeal for large visions on the part of all the parties concerned seemed to indicate that he was writing on behalf of all the peoples of the Middle East. His article called for the birth of realism or rather a clear perception of the truth; and hence a fair solution to the Palestinian problem. For with-

out a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the Middle East and especially Israel would be condemned to many more years of turmoil, bloodshed, and possibly war.

The only way for Israel to reach reconciliation with its Palestinian neighbours (if it still can at all) would be to accommodate an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. To achieve a full territorial compromise with the Palestinians, Israel must be willing to embrace newer and larger ideas. But Mr. Eban must be told that newer and larger ideas do not pop out of nowhere in Israeli society; they need to be propounded by new and bolder leaders.

Since Eban's article in January, the future of the Middle East has grown bleaker.

First, the massive influx of East European and Soviet Jews into Israel has stirred up regional tensions to greater heights. While Israel preoccupies itself with the immediate implications of the Jewish immigration (housing, employment...), the Arabs are in con-

plete protest to what they perceive as yet another Israeli attempt to swallow up more Palestinian land. The Israeli government claims that it shall not permit or encourage Jewish immigrants to settle in the occupied territories but it also claims that Israeli citizens are free to settle anywhere they choose to. This sort of Israeli double-talk plus the fact that Soviet Jews have already settled in East Jerusalem will, unfortunately, fuel the flames of Arab extremism.

Second, the emergence of the new Israeli government under Shamir has narrowed if not eliminated any prospects for peace in the Middle East. How can a viable peace process ever be initiated when there exists a hard-line Israeli government that has sworn to crush the Palestinian intifada, never negotiate with the PLO and, never give up land for peace?

The dangers that the Shamirists/Sharonists pose, lie on two levels. On one level, the dangers arise from a proliferation of the dehumanising process that debunks daily in the Israeli occupied territories. By refusing to talk to the PLO and clamping down harder on the intifada (meaning more killings

and beatings of innocent people), the Israeli government will diminish any chances for a gradual rapprochement between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples and will be responsible for the further spread of radicalism, chauvinism, and religious intolerance among the people of Israel and the Arab World. On another level, the dangers arise from a potential for war. It is well known that Shamir and the Likud party have no intention of ever relinquishing the occupied territories to their rightful owners. It is also well known that Sharon, Shamir's minister of housing, is the leading proponent of the so-called Jordan option. Together, Shamir and Sharon, and the policies they pursue form a recipe for disaster. Indeed, if Shamir is to stick to his hard-line policies and continue with the brutal repression of the Palestinians, he will eventually prompt an Arab reaction. Once the Arab countries have been provoked to react, Israel will have its casus belli to launch another "preventive" attack against the Arab World. Voila, 1967 all over again but this time worse. The vast changes in modern and lethal weaponry will prove any war of any scale disastrous. In a future war with the Arabs, Shamir and his cabinet may also

push for a final solution to "their" Palestinian problem. In the midst of the storm, they may exploit the situation to: a) completely annex the occupied territories b) uproot its Palestinian inhabitants c) drive them into neighbouring Arab countries and d) attempt to bring about the realisation of the "Jordan option", thereby fulfilling their dreams of a pure and Greater Israel.

Third, the cessation of the U.S.-PLO dialogue has blocked off all avenues for the peace process. Though the dialogue lacked substance, it was important because it became a symbol of hope for the Palestinian people. The Palestinians viewed the U.S.-PLO link as an opportunity to engage the superpower in a constructive dialogue and also to tell the American people their side of the story. America never listened. George Bush succumbed to Jewish pressure and played into the hands of the Likudniks as well as the PLO hardliners who were fed up of Yasir Arafat kowtowing to American and Israeli demands. It is a shame that American policy in the Middle East, however well-intentioned it maybe, is directed towards promoting extremism and conflict instead of modera-

tion and compromise. The Middle East is in desperate need of prudent Israeli leaders. The present leaders in Israel are not statesmen. They are neither men of vision nor men of peace. They are misguided militarists who hide behind a fallacious argument (the occupied territories are a security must) in order to secure their immoral ends (laying claim to all of Bretz-Israel).

Israel is the key to a just peace in the Middle East. If and when Israel decides to facilitate such a peace depends on its ability to produce suitable and worthy leaders; leaders of great conviction who can overturn everyone's expectations and actually make history; leaders who can put an end to the senseless killing of women and children in the occupied territories; leaders who can rise above petty party politics and expose the Likud's policy as a subterfuge to acquire more Palestinian land; leaders who can manipulate the hopes rather than the fears of the Israeli people and convince them that their fate lay intertwined with the Arabs; leaders who can above all provide a formula to overcome the regional tensions and lead the Middle East onto the road to peace and off the road to war.

## Singh emerges victorious, submerges his weakness

By Michael Battyne  
Router

NEW DELHI — A bitter power struggle has exposed the leadership weakness of Indian Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and called into question his ability to keep his minority government in power, diplomats said on Tuesday.

Although Singh emerged victorious from a confrontation with his deputy, he handled the crisis badly and may yet face another challenge, they said.

"The question has to be asked now how long this government can last, because it has looked very foolish over the last few days and Singh himself must have lost credibility," said one senior Western envoy.

"He did not handle the crisis at all well and came up with a patchwork solution that is not going to last because his style of leadership makes him vulnerable to this kind of power play," the diplomat said.

Singh, who quit the long dominant Congress Party because "expressing an opinion was regarded as a sin," swept to power at the head of a disparate opposition coalition in December less than three years later, promising a new era of politics.

No longer would dissent be stifled, corruption would be eradicated, nepotism abolished, and politics would be based on issues not personalities, he declared.

The crisis that ended on Monday night began with a revolt from close colleagues furious over Singh's inaction as Deputy Prime Minister Devi Lal managed the return to power of his eldest son as chief minister of Haryana state.

On Prakash Chautala had been forced out of the job in May by a furious outcry in Singh's Janata Dal Party, led by Singh himself, over his alleged responsibility for by-election violence in which 13 people were killed.

Led by Arun Nehru and Arif Mohammad Khan, 13 ministers offered their resignations, rejected once the crisis was over, saying Chautala's return was against everything the party stood for and that Devi Lal's ambitions

must be crushed. One close colleague, who asked not to be identified, defended Singh's initial inaction, saying he was caught in a "genuine dilemma" between his own political values and a belief that he should not intervene in state politics.

"It is not a departure from value-based politics to be caught in a conflict of values," the colleague said.

Singh has said repeatedly he does not wish to be the traditional Indian leader who imposes his views, saying that is anti-democratic. He says he prefers to "manage contradictions."

The crisis, however, brought sharp criticism from one newspaper that swung its support behind him for those views during the campaign for last November's general elections.

"It is for him to summon the will to lead rather than be buffeted by diverse and even conflicting forces from within his own ranks," the Times of India said in an editorial.

Criticism is also emerging from the upper echelons of those ranks. One formerly close colleague accused Singh of seeking to hold on to power in contradiction to his stated values.

"One by one he has picked off and undermined his closest supporters while letting Devi Lal do what he likes," said the source, who asked not to be identified. "Why? Because he saw them as rivals for the job whereas Devi Lal, despite all his hopes, can never have it."

Devi Lal, a rough 75-year-old peasant leader, scarcely seeks to hide his ambitions in private, according to those around him. Analysts said they doubted he would stop seeking to expand his power base despite a humiliating defeat in the crisis. Chautala was forced to resign again and no concessions were offered in return.

"To the extent that he has been humiliated, Devi Lal will try to get his own back," said analyst S. Nihal Singh. "I think this crisis has greatly damaged the credibility of this government. I see it as an irreversible step towards the dissolution of the Janata Dal."

## NATO wins Germany, but...

By Nicholas Doughty  
Router

BRUSSELS — NATO has won Germany and at a stroke changed the post-war military balance in Europe.

But military analysts say the alliance, although flushed with victory now, may face problems with arms control and the continued presence of U.S. forces on the continent.

"NATO has triumphed and broken the mould of the cold war military balance," said Regina Cowen-Karp of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

"But it doesn't really matter anymore, since there is no real threat from the East and peace has broken out."

East and West Germany, the two most heavily militarised countries on earth, formed the frontline for NATO and the Warsaw Pact during the cold war.

Occupying the key strategic position in the heart of Europe, the two states are still full of U.S. and Soviet troops and hundreds of nuclear warheads.

When Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev announced on Monday that he would no longer oppose German membership in NATO, he cracked that structure forever.

It means that NATO territory will be extended to the Polish border, that the once-mighty East

German army will be disbanded and that the 360,000 Soviet troops based in East Germany will be gone within a few years.

It is also another nail in the coffin of the Warsaw Pact, seriously weakened since democracy came to the countries of Eastern Europe, NATO diplomats say.

"In effect, this means that there will be no more Soviet troops in Eastern Europe, since they are already withdrawing from Hungary and Czechoslovakia," said Hans Binnendijk of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

But that could have a less than welcome effect for NATO.

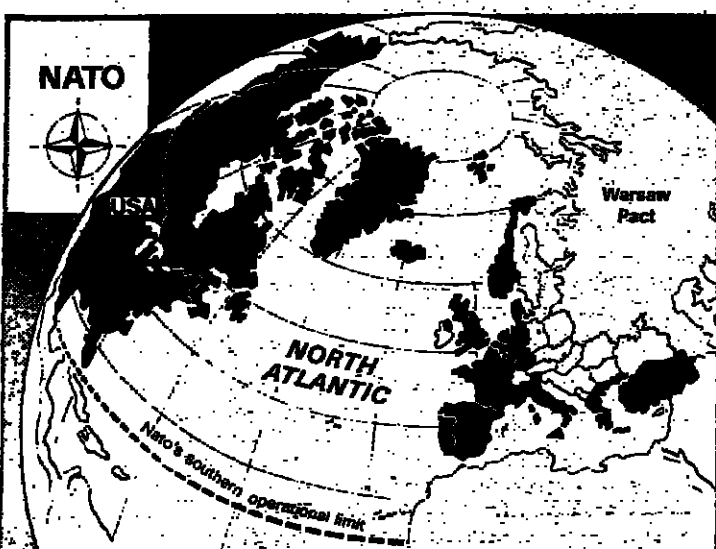
"The alliance will have to convince people that the U.S. troops presence in Western Europe is still needed, even if there are no Soviet forces on the other side," said Binnendijk.

NATO boasts that it is the only effective forum that locks the United States and Canada into European security.

If U.S. troops — whose presence is now more of a political statement than a military necessity — were to go home, it would seriously undermine the alliance's foundations.

NATO's 16 members, including the United States, are already under enormous popular pressure to cut their armed forces.

NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner recently issued



a plea not to make unilateral cuts, so that credible, coherent defences could be maintained.

But Cowen-Karp believes NATO's latest victory in winning Germany may increase pressure for quick arms cuts and seriously interfere with the alliance's efforts to keep it all within the ordered framework of East-West arms control.

"People will say: 'look, the Russians have given in. Let's just get on with reducing our arms spending,'" she said.

Another problem for NATO is how to carry out with Vienna negotiations on cutting Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE).

An initial agreement, likely to be signed this year, will cut U.S. and Soviet forces in central Europe to 195,000 on each side and scrap thousands of tanks and pieces of heavy equipment.

But the follow-on talks, aimed at reducing the forces of other countries including those of a united Germany, are going to be difficult.

"CFE was designed for another world, when there were still two enemies — NATO and the Warsaw Pact," said one alliance diplomat. "The problem now is working out how the arms cuts should be divided up. There are no more sides."

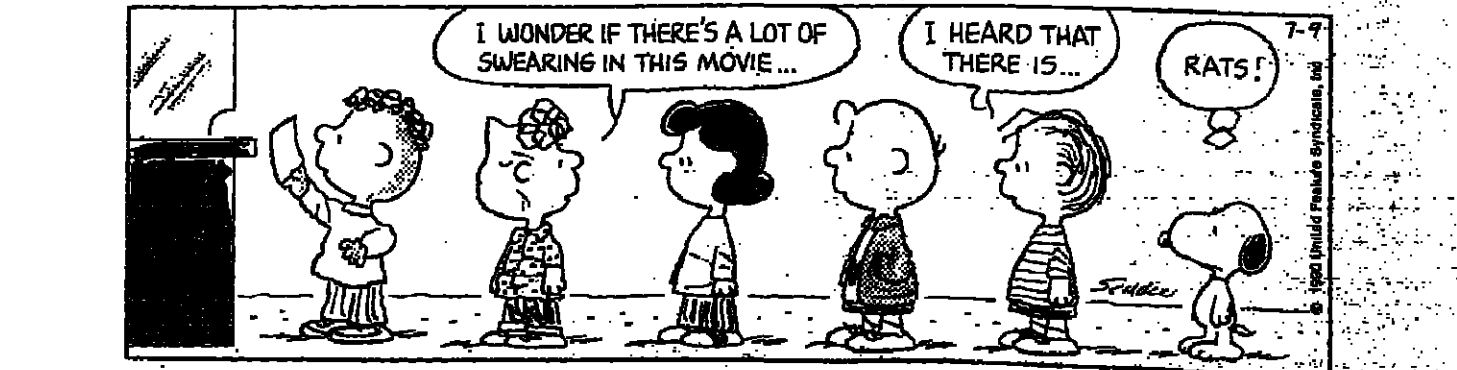
## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



## LETTERS

### The bond is still there

To the Editor:

I am sure that many Arab countries must sometimes question what has happened to that unique and traditional bond of friendship which for so long existed between the people of Britain and the Arab World.

I would like to assure your readers that it is very much alive and well.

When I recently appealed to British people for help to provide holidays in Britain for Palestinian orphaned children from the refugee camps, the response was immediate and almost overwhelming. Even the British Navy offered their support as hosts for a party of boys.

Your readers may wish to know that a charitable trust is being set up in Britain which will help Palestinian orphaned children in the long term.

Reg Clewer  
The Palestinian Orphan Children Trust  
9 Elm View  
Ash Hill  
Aldershot  
Hants - England.



# Jordan Times

## WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

July 19, 1990 A

### Diary

**FROM POET TO ENVOY:** One of Jordan's leading poets and writers, Haider Mahmoud, has been tipped to become the Kingdom's next ambassador to Bahrain, succeeding Mr. Amjad Majali who has been moved back to base. Mahmoud will certainly find an enthusiastic audience in the Gulf emirate. He, like many Arab poets in the past and present, had good days and bad days in his relations with people in government. He headed the country's Department of Culture and Arts for many years until he fell out of favour with former Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and almost landed in jail in 1988. Mahmoud was rehabilitated by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and has been serving as adviser at the prime ministry since the early days of this year. The poet-writer's pending ambassadorial appointment to Bahrain caps a chequered career in public service of many years. He might have preferred to reside by Lake Geneva, if he had to leave on a mission abroad at all. But the post of being Jordan's representative to the U.N.'s European headquarters in Geneva was not available since it has already been taken by Sharif Fawaz Sharaf, our outgoing ambassador to Germany, who has been transferred there. Incidentally, these two appointments have not been officially announced yet, but they are the first known cases of a large ambassadorial reshuffle that will involve at least ten ambassadors in the next few weeks.

**THE PRICE OF FAME:** A leftist parliamentarian recently travelled to Syria for a rest. He wanted to get away, spend a vacation and have nothing to do with politics and politicians for several days. It was an exercise in futility, as he put it. When he got to Damascus, word had spread around that he was there, and Syrian politicians would not leave him in peace, not for an hour, let alone a whole day. "They even arranged for me to go to the Bekaa Valley (in Lebanon) to see what was happening there," he complained. "What started as a vacation ended up as a very busy tour," he said. "Not only the Syrian leadership was interested to hear and discuss what was happening in Jordan today, the whole spectrum of Palestinian groups based in Syria wanted to know about us as well." It was a busy schedule indeed.

**POLITICS IN HUMAN RIGHTS:** No sooner had it been set up than it went up in flames. The recently established Jordan chapter of Amnesty International had just elected Deputy Mansour Murad as its chairman when an Amnesty representative, Ahmad Othmani, arrived in the Kingdom and decided that the human rights group did not need a politician to be at its helm. In fact, Murad is not merely a member of the Lower House with an ordinary background. He had the distinguished past of having participated in armed struggle operations against Israeli targets in the 1970s. So Ramadan Rawashdeh, one of the group of 31 human rights activists who established the chapter, took over the top job — called "coordinator" this time around.

**ROW OVER WORDS:** Deputy Mansour Murad lost the chairmanship of Amnesty International only to get embroiled in a row with two prominent Jordanian newspaper columnists: Khaled Mahadin of Al Ra'i and Mohammad Daoudieh of Al Dustour. The two had both written articles criticising the Lower House's performance on the issue of unemployment and other issues. Murad shot back. He accused Daoudieh of "selling out" to the regime (in launching attacks against deputies), drawing an immediate response and a counter charge that he behaved as if he was an MP in a foreign — and not a Jordanian — parliament which itself is part of the regime. In assailing Mahadin, who is also a Royal Court adviser, Murad wrote a letter to the Speaker of the Lower House in which he said: "Mahadin's article of July 10, 1990 evokes astonishment and surprise since it implies that whatever the parliament says or does is total nonsense, and especially since the writer is a Royal Court adviser and what he writes should be in line with the requirements of his position."

Mahadin's response was that he wrote the article in his personal capacity and not as a press adviser to His Majesty the King, and as such journalists themselves needed protection from attacks by deputies and not vice versa. The row continues for now, but signs are emerging that it may be solved soon due to efforts being made through the good offices of both journalists and parliamentarians.

**DISAPPOINTMENT IN JERASH:** Adding his voice to those writers who have been attacking opposition to the Jerash Festival, Mohammad Tommalah, the satirist columnist at the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab, wrote the following: "After hearing all the attacks (mainly by Islamist deputies) against the festival I went there expecting to find 'beautiful women with barely any clothes on lining the ancient colonnades and poets going into theatres with bottles of wine in their hands.' Tommalah was apparently borrowing from the famous pre-Islam Arab festival of Ukaz where poets and waitresses mingled and wine consumed. Unfortunately, Tommalah went on, nothing of the above was in evidence, 'which was truly a big disappointment.'"

**OBITUARY:** My dear companion, six days have passed after your death over which I was filled with grief and deep pain. I have lived through the past week with heavy tears over your loss because you had been my companion since youth, and together, we have lived a decent life. You have died as a victim of those with sick minds and economic corruption in the absence of law. We pray to God to give us consolation over your loss. The Petra Bank employees mourn with deep sorrow and grief the young Petra Bank which passed away Wednesday, July 11, 1990 at the age of 12 and was laid to rest in Amman. Condolences can be offered to the Banking and Insurance Employees Association on Jabal Hussein until further notice. N.B. We appeal to all those truly concerned about the interests of the working class to sympathise with and give support to their kind the Petra Bank employees who have now become orphans and appeal for your backing for their rights and gains and their survival — an article by Ayham Sharayeh that appeared in Sawt Al Shaab of July 18.

Abdullah Hasanat



Omar Abu Rishah

Arab poets, namely Ahmad Shawqi, Hafez Ibrahim in Egypt, Jamil Sedki Al Zabawi in Iraq, Alexander Khouri and Hafez Ibrahim in Palestine.

Head of the Arabic Literature Department at Damascus University Omar Mousa Basha said Abu Rishah was one of the first pioneers of contemporary Arab writers and poets. He described his romantic verses and poems as unique from those written

during the time of Shawqi, Hafez Ibrahim, Khalil Murr, Ali Mahmoud Taha and others. "This type of poetry was characterised by affluent passions, great meanings and flying imagination" Basha said.

Professor of modern Arabic literature at Damascus University Azizeh Mureiden said that Abu Rishah was in the forefront of the new classical school of poetry.

**NICOSIA (AFP) —** The death of the renowned Syrian poet Omar Abu Rishah Sunday at the age of 80, drew various reactions from Arab writers and poets in Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

These poets and writers considered his death a big loss for contemporary Arab poetry, because he was not only a poet but also an authority on classical Arab literature and poetry.

President of the Syrian Academy of Arabic Shaker Al Fahham described Abu Rishah as a genius who wrote the most beautiful Arab poems and sonnets.

Fahham said that Abu Rishah's poetry reflected the feelings of his Arab Nation. He also noted that the woman has taken a major part of his poetry.

Therefore, Fahham said, "his death was a loss for the novelty which he represented. With his death, the page before the last in the classical Arab poetry book has been turned", Fahham said.

Arab Writers Union Chairman Ali Uqlah Irsan described his death as a great loss of a renowned and talented poet. "With his death, the Arab Nation has lost one of its most renowned poets in the 20th century and one of the famous Arab poets who had an influential presence in Arab culture."

Egyptian novelist Eduard Kharrat said, Abu Rishah occupied a unique status among the first generation of Arab poets. "Abu Rishah belonged to the romantic school of poetry, which believes in the unity of the Arab poem."

Kharrat said that Abu Rishah kept himself away from the new kinds of poetry, which emerged in the second half of the twentieth century, and has remained faithful to the classical style of Arabic poetry.

Collette Khouri, an Arab writer, considered Abu Rishah one of the giants of Arab literature and poetry.

Saudi novelist Abdul Rahman Munif said Abu Rishah's poetry will stand as a living memorial to Abu Rishah, who will always be remembered in the Arab World.

Egyptian novelist Jamal Al Ghitani said the death of Abu Rishah was a great loss for Arab poetry.

He noted that Abu Rishah was not only a poet but also an authority in the classical Arab poetry and literature.

Egyptian poet Farouq Shousheh described Abu Rishah's death as "a great loss for the contemporary Arab poetry, which lost one of its pillars."

He added that Abu Rishah enjoyed a unique status in the hearts of all Arabs who appreciated his poems since he first started writing poetry in the early forties. "His verses were like bullets fired at colonialists and tyrannical rulers and Arab backwardness."

Jordanian poet and writer Abdul Rahim Omar said the death of Abu Rishah was "a great loss for our contemporary poetry." Omar said that Abu Rishah's poems reflect historical stands.

The "Jordanian poet put Abu Rishah in the ranks of most famous and renowned

## Superwoman finds it hard to live up to her nickname

By Penelope Hocking-Vigie  
Reuters

**MONACO —** Shirley "superwoman" Conran practices what she preaches. She pays her house cleaner the same wages she pays her executive secretary — because she considers them equally important.

But "superwoman" is a hard nickname to live up to, says the British writer who achieved overnight fame when the book of the same name was published 15 years ago.

"For example, when I booked for a skiing holiday under my maiden name, the tour organisers told some journalists who I was, and sold them tickets so they could watch me take a fall," she told Reuters.

Former wife of British designer and business tycoon Sir Terence Conran, Shirley Con-



Shirley Conran

ran, has found a haven in the tiny Mediterranean principality of Monaco, which she says has none of the malice and envy one can find in London.

"Monaco is also a place of law and order," said the author of *Lace*, the raunchy best-selling novel which, with its sequel *Lace 2*, was made into a television serial.

"I'm not sexually harassed

here, as I have been in London or New York... when I arrived 11 years ago, I would not have thought that a positive advantage. Now I appreciate it."

Conran began writing practical books to help women reduce housework when her marriage broke up and she had to raise her two sons Sebastian and Jasper alone.

"I didn't imagine the blast of fame that was going to hit me after *Superwoman*, she recalled. "I had just noticed this phenomenon that we were all supposed to copy. I christened her *Superwoman*, then I attacked her."

She later turned to writing fiction, which paid better, but she remains a firm advocate of liberating women from housework, and alternates fiction with practical books. She has produced seven books in the past 11 years and is currently

working on a novel set in the south of France.

"Lace is about women's attitude to sex and money," Conran explained. "The reason I wanted to write about sex, apart from the fact that it was my obsession, is that I was tired of the way modern authors like D.H. Lawrence or Ernest Hemingway had tackled it from the woman's point of view."

"Then I read Erica Jong, who said the trouble with Lawrence's heroine Lady Chatterley, was that she was a man. It became clear to me that I didn't know what other women's sexual responses were. I interviewed women and then wrote a book with four heroines, because there were four basic female sexual responses."

Conran's latest practical book is called *Down With Superwoman*. "I chose that

title because I was fed up with being attacked by people who hadn't bothered to read *Superwoman*," she said.

"I write about tried and tested systems of doing practical things, and they work. I like to think of my suggestions as simple, not trite... It would be really liberating for women if the luxury car manufacturers Ferrari or Porsche designed vacuum cleaners. The appliances would then become such status symbols that men would tear them out of our hands."

"I usually try to hire men to clean my home. Housework is strenuous, and muscle helps. I once met the first woman cosmonaut, the Russian Valentina Tereshkova. When she heard I'd written books on how to reduce housework... we swapped ideas, and she just remarked: 'Any woman can drive a bulldozer, but it

takes physical strength to move a bed.'"

Shirley Conran was a designer until the age of 30, when she became design adviser in London to the Daily Mail newspaper and then home editor.

She then moved to the Observer Colour magazine to edit its women's section, and handled the publicity for the "women in media" campaign for legislation against sex discrimination.

She describes a feminist as any woman who has ever received a pay packet. "It simply means having your work or opinion valued as highly as a man's," she said.

"But I don't think things will be resolved until my small grandson's generation. I don't see how it can be avoided. The longer it goes on, the more the traditional male attitude looks laughable."

## School gets top priority for the French

By Alain Kimmel

**PARIS —** Recent surveys show that school is the institution in which the French have the most confidence, even if schools, parents and teachers display their dissatisfaction now and then, complaining of there being too many pupils to a class and calling for new premises and more teachers.

It is true that numbers of pupils keep increasing. At the beginning of the last school year, nearly 14 million students (a quarter of the population) were received in the various establishments, and secondary schools (lycees) had an intake of pupils up by 85,000 on last year.

In 1985, barely 45 per cent of young people aged 18 were still studying. In 1990, there are 60 per cent. The French Department of Education is creating more and more teaching posts with a view to having 1,250,000 teachers in 1990.

Education in France is free, and compulsory until the age of 16. It is divided into three periods: kindergarten from the ages of 3 to 6, then primary school till the age of 11, and then the various systems of secondary education leading to the baccalaureat (higher secondary school certificate). From 1959 to 1967, the success rate at this examina-

tion was about 60 per cent. In 1989, it beat its record with 75.5 per cent of pupils passing the baccalaureat. A success rate of 80 per cent is expected before the year 2,000.

Things are moving in French education. This year saw the application of a law to guide education in a new direction. Over 170,000 primary school children had their level assessed in reading, writing and arithmetic, with the aim of giving extra tuition to those who need it. The "computer plan" is being developed and pupils are becoming familiar with microcomputers. Student-delegate councils are also spreading in schools.

In addition to state education, there is also private schooling. It receives a grant from the state and is attended by about a quarter of school-age children. A considerable proportion of the French population feels attached to the system to the extent of demonstrating in the street, if necessary, to defend the private sector when it appeared to be threatened.

**Higher Education.** A quarter of young people aged 20-24 continue their studies after the baccalaureat. These students, who number 1,200,000, go to university, preparatory classes for admission to the

elite "grandes ecoles", or to specialised higher training establishments.

French universities receive just over a million students. The greatest number of them are drawn to studies in arts and medicine, but law and economics also have a good following. Every year, univer-

sities award more than 100,000 diplomas and degrees.

Specialised studies, particularly in business-related subjects, are experiencing tremendous expansion. Thus in university institutes of technology (IUT), in 1960, there were fewer than 8,000 people

studying for a diploma in higher technical studies. Today, there are 130,000. In commercial studies, there are nearly 30,000 students now, whereas in 1960, there were only 5,000.

In the European Community, France comes in first place for receiving foreign students.

The latest figures known are 132,000 in 1986, that is to say 13 per cent of the total.

As can be seen, school and education are the top priority in France. Moreover, the state budget devotes its biggest share to it: 20 per cent in 1990. — L'Actualite en France.



Education tops list of priorities in France



## PEN FRIENDS

## To the Editor:

I am writing to you to seek pen friends to my sons through your esteemed newspaper.

My sons are school-age and are very much interested in having pen friends around the world. I shall be very grateful, if you publish their names & address in your esteemed newspaper.

Their names & addresses as follows:

a. S. Kamalanth — age 16 years  
C/o Mrs. N.D. Lilyan Enid  
Ganankette

Welpalla  
Via-Kulapitiya  
Sri Lanka

b. S. Gangnanth — age 14 years  
C/o Mrs. N.D. Lilyan Enid  
Ganankette

Welpalla  
Via-Kulapitiya  
Sri Lanka

c. S. Chathurenge — age 12 years  
C/o Mrs. N.D. Lilyan Enid  
Ganankette

Welpalla  
Via-Kulapitiya  
Sri Lanka

Thanking you and looking forward for a favourable response.

N.D. Lilyan Enid  
Ganankette  
Welpalla  
Via-Kulapitiya  
Sri Lanka

## To the Editor:

My name is Magda and I am 19. I am Polish, I live in Wrocław and I am a secondary school student. My hobby is rather unusual, because I am interested in Arabic lands. Every day I watch TV news and I wait for programmes where there are a lot of information about the Arab World. I am very interested in Islamic and Arabic architecture. I am also interested in Arabic culture and language, and I would like to contact people with whom I can exchange information on the Arab World.

I hope that you will be able to help me by publishing my letter in your newspaper.

Magda Kaczanowska  
Gersona Str. 7/6  
51-664 Wrocław  
Poland

We apologise to our readers that the JTV Weekly Preview does not appear today, due to failure of Jordan Television to supply us with it.



## Shankar's International competition

THE SHANKAR'S International Children's Competition is open for children all over the world in order to create love and understanding among children of various countries. Competitors should be born on or after Jan. 1, 1975. The children who choose to compete have the freedom to choose the theme or subject they are interested in for their painting, drawing, or writing. Each entry should be certified by a parent or guardian. The entries should also be an individual effort not a combined work. There is no entry fee. Each entry should include the full name of the competitor, the date of birth, nationality, the competitor's full address and the subject or title of the entry.

All envelopes should be prepaid and mailed, especially from countries other than India before Sept. 30, 1990 to:

Shankar's International Children's Competition  
Nehru House  
4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg  
New Delhi 110 002

Drawings should be coloured. (Black and white drawings will not be accepted). The size of each entry should not be less than 30 cm x 40 cm in size. A competitor may submit up to six entries. The entries should not be mounted or framed.

Written work should be in English, translations from other languages are not accepted. Entries should be in the form of poems, plays, short stories, essays, descriptive writing etc. A competitor may submit up to six entries neatly handwritten or typed.

## The Pilgrim

By E. Yaghi

JEHAN sat in her sister-in-law's small crowded house in dreaded anticipation of the grand entrance of the transmuted "hadjeh." The smell of thick Arab coffee tantalised the occupants of the small room and floated upwards mixing with the heat and the jocund sound of tinkling decorations that swayed with a slight breeze that somehow forced its way through the cramped window.

Jehan sat uncomfortable, sweating, waiting and thinking about all the beneficial outcomes of a sincere pilgrim of the annual Haj in Mecca. She felt that anyone lucky enough to perform the pilgrimage would come back with renewed faith and almost be born again. She hoped that peace, the dominant theme of Haj, would still linger (if it had been there in the first place) in her sister-in-law's heart. She also hoped that the intermingling of all races and classes of people during the pilgrimage would make the hadjeh humble and take the edge off her sharp tongue.

As a peace offering and also as a token of the pilgrimage, Jehan's young children had purchased a 50 kilogramme sack of sugar. Jehan knew it was very heavy for her children but they had dragged it from a small neighbourhood shop to their aunt's tiny entrance way where steep narrow stairs towered imposing in refusal their efforts to haul their burden any further. So they dumped the sugar at the bottom of the stairs and with their mother, Jehan, puffed their way up to congratulate their aunt who lived on the third floor.

When her short round sister-in-law missed in upon the scene in her ponderous style with her harsh words, Jehan knew there was no hope.

"Why did you bring a sack of sugar? Who told you to? We don't want it. Take it back! We're going to abandon this bad habit of taking sacks of sugar for any occasion. Whenever you have a celebration of any kind, we aren't going to bring anything to you," said her rude sister-in-law, rasping out her anger and venom in one upheaval of breath, her face swollen and red with rage, her arms flying in exaggerated gestures.

Although she didn't exactly expect a red carpet treatment, Jehan was totally unprepared for this violent explosion and arm raving of her sister-in-law. She was

caught off guard. She looked at the hadjeh. She saw her unkempt hair sticking out in curly coils like horns. The pilgrim's brows met in a knitted frown and her mouth curled down in disapproval. Jehan looked around the room at her sister-in-law's meek children who had receded into their shells like lethargic turtles. No one dare tell their mother to be quiet for fear of a good tongue lashing.

Jehan felt resentment boil in her blood and burn on her face. In embarrassment she flushed red and her eyes blinked with incomprehension at the antics of her sister-in-law, who was overbearing, over-confident and overly rude. Jehan immediately recalled her father's story of the cat who always ate mice. Dazed, she sat in sort of a trance remembering the story. It went like this:

The cat regretted his insatiable appetite for mice and vowed to change his bad habits so he went to Haj. He became a pilgrim and returned to his home supposedly reformed. All the mice who lived in his house wanted to congratulate him but they feared that he would eat them. They kept trying to go and see him but in apprehension would stumble over each other and retreat. They finally decided to choose one of them as their negotiator. If the cat ate him then the rest would not go to greet the Pilgrim.

Hesitant, the chosen mouse approached the cat. The cat saw fear shine in the mouse's eyes and said, "have no fear my friend, I swore I wouldn't eat another mouse after my pilgrimage."

But the mouse was clever and valued his life. He looked at the cat's whiskers. They were twitching. He looked deep into the cat's eyes and there he saw the same gleam that had been there just before he pounced on his victims and devoured them up. So, he returned saying, "Al Haj (the cat) performed the pilgrimage but he still has the same gleam in his eye." Of course, all the mice were warned and stayed away from the cat.

Not wishing to reciprocate her sister-in-law's wrath because of her husband, Jehan in crest-fallen resignation slipped out of the hadjeh's house and in tearful silence returned home, knowing that her sister-in-law's experience of all that she had seen and been blessed to learn was indeed only superficial and that the true knowledge and meaning of the pilgrimage had obviously not penetrated her heart.

## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

## Thursday, July 19

1870 — France declares war on Prussia, opening Franco-Prussian war.

1907 — Emperor of Korea abdicates under Japan's pressure.

1918 — German armies begin retreat across Marne River after being defeated in their last great offensive in France during World War I.

1928 — King Faud stages coup in Egypt and parliament is dissolved.

1943 — Allied air force stages first raid on Rome, Italy, in World War II.

1956 — United States and Britain inform Egypt they cannot participate in financing Aswan Dam project.

1975 — U.S. and Soviet astronauts and cosmonauts end their two-day linkup in space.

1987 — Landslides and severe flooding in Italy claim 14 lives.

## Friday, July 20

1903 — Morocco grants France control of frontier police.

1913 — Turkey recaptures Adrianople from Bulgaria.

1945 — U.S. flag is raised over Berlin as U.S. troops prepare to take part in occupation government after World War II.

1951 — King Abdullah is assassinated in Jerusalem.

1954 — Armistice for Indochina is signed in Geneva, under which France evacuates North Vietnam; Communists evacuate South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos; and

France undertakes to respect independence of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

1969 — U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong becomes first man to set foot on the moon.

1974 — Turkey invades Mediterranean island of Cyprus with powerful land, sea and air forces.

1988 — South Africa, Angola and Cuba formally accept agreement aimed at withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola and independence for South-West Africa.

1989 — Ethnic unrest continues in Soviet Georgia where major power station is hit with severe damage.

## Saturday, July 21

1798 — France's Napoleon Bonaparte wins Battle of Pyramids and becomes master of Egypt.

1920 — Sinn Fein and union riot in Belfast, Ireland; King Feisal recognises French mandate in Syria.

1960 — Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike becomes premier of Ceylon after elections — first woman premier in history of British Commonwealth.

1962 — Indian and Chinese troops clash in two disputed areas of Kashmir.

1969 — U.S. Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin Jr. blast off from moon and head back to Earth after man's first lunar landing.

1973 — France explodes nuclear device over South Pacific island despite worldwide protests.

1974 — United States

announces that Greece and Turkey agree to ceasefire in war on island of Cyprus.

1967 — Police turn back protesting ultra-orthodox Jews who try to enter gravesite where U.S. archaeologists and students are excavating Byzantine-era ruins.

1988 — Ayatollah Khomeini calls for Iranians to accept truce with Iraq, in best interests of Islamic revolution.

## Sunday, July 22

1812 — British under Duke of Wellington defeat French under Marshal Marmont at Salamanca, Spain.

1943 — Allied forces capture Palermo, Sicily, in World War II.

1950 — King Leopold III returns to Belgium after six years of exile.

1961 — United Nations orders ceasefire after clashes between French and Tunisians in Tunisia.

1971 — Last U.S. infantry units are pulled out of South Vietnam's northern border area.

1977 — Egypt bombs and strafes major air base in Libya in second day of conflict between the two countries.

1988 — Car loaded with bombs blows up near Syrian military intelligence base in west Beirut, killing seven people and wounding 48.

## Monday, July 23

1595 — Spanish land at Cornwall, England, and burn mousehold and penance before returning to their ships.

1631 — Sweden's King Gustavus II repulses imperialist force at Werben, Russia.

1759 — Russians under Saltykov defeat Prussians at Kay in eastern Germany, and one-fourth of Prussian army of 27,000 is lost.

1785 — Prussia's Frederick the Great forms Die Furstenbund (League of German Princes).

1882 — Koreans attack Japanese legation in Seoul, provoking Chinese intervention.

1894 — Japanese troops seize palace in Seoul, Korea.

1913 — "Second revolution" breaks out in south China.

1914 — Austria and Hungary issue ultimatum to Serbia after assassination of Archduke Ferdinand.

1945 — Marshal Henri Philippe Petain is put on trial, charged with betraying France in World War II.

1952 — General Mohammad Neguib seizes power in Egypt.

1954 — Indochina settlement is approved by France's National Assembly.

1958 — Queen Elizabeth names four women to peerages — first women to sit in Britain's House of Lords.

1974 — Greece's military rulers announce they will turn nation back to civilian rule, and Constantine Caramanlis returns from self-imposed exile and is sworn in as premier.

1988 — Iran says Iraqi troops are pushing deep into Iranian territory.

By the Associated Press

## Weekend Crossword

Edited by Herb Etkenson

## WESTWARD HO!

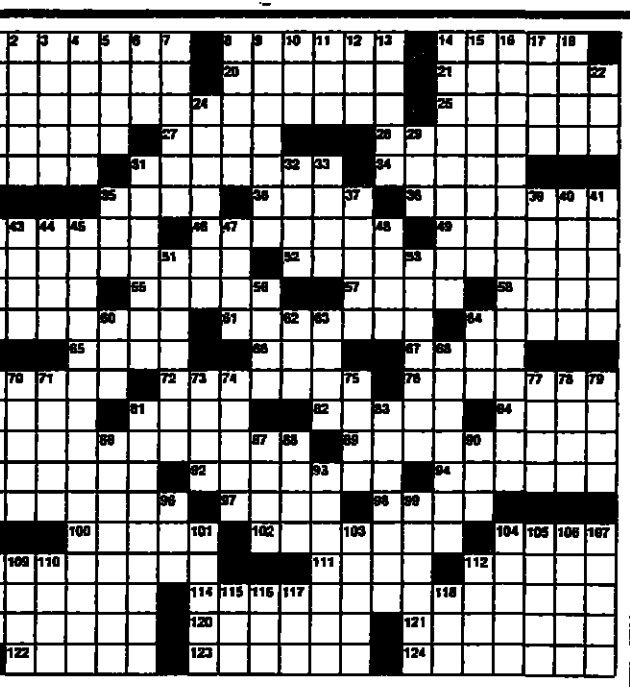
By Henry Saltzlander

ACROSS  
1 Ice cream flavor  
2 "Two" (Eliot)  
14 LA dist.  
19 Abrasive  
20 More unctuous  
21 Breathe in  
23 Horace Greeley  
24 Editor  
25 Carved pillars  
26 Ornate  
27 Director  
28 Slickum  
29 Pasche  
31 Track athlete  
34 Football ref  
35 Fades  
36 Lat. abbr.

DOWN  
1 Gambling mecca  
2 "That's"  
3 More recent  
4 Goddess of peace  
5 TV's Boner  
6 Tennis term  
7 Relieve of  
8 Pupil for one  
9 Spine-chilling event  
10 Math subj.  
11 Edge  
12 Pelow  
13 Desu  
14 Furcula  
15 Situated toward the front  
16 A way west  
17 Anties  
18 European  
22 Shee with  
24 Cowman's crew

38 Accuse  
42 Isr. statesman  
43 Defense group  
48 Discom  
50 Having ramparts  
52 Western spread  
54 Slough Charlie  
55 Confess  
56 Colors  
58 Kismet  
59 Relic  
61 Freshwater  
62 Outlaw James  
63 Regale  
65 Power agency  
67 — accomplish  
69 Cleaned up the garden

72 Fanatical  
76 Entry  
80 Sinks  
81 Persian lady  
82 "Jack Sprat" could —  
84 Opera highlight  
85 Frontier  
86 Settler  
87 Settled reasons  
89 Outpost  
91 Entrepreneur  
92 Drain plug  
94 Actor Nick and family  
95 Dakar's land  
97 Draft status  
98 Kitchenware



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. I shall not put any great clues in this cryptogram.  
2. Coy coyote eyes many young little goats eating on tall mountain.  
3. Circus seal does a better balancing act than the budget director.  
4. Fancy folk may look across a crowded room and see only walls.

## Diagramless

19 X 19, By Frances Burton

ACROSS  
1 Sit  
5 Moslem prince  
6 Climbed  
12 Poet Whitman  
13 Comic strip character  
15 Certain student  
17 Concerning  
18 Friar  
20 Apartment building  
23 Snail-like

24 Caesar —  
26 Despot  
27 "Citizen" —  
28 Author Fleming  
29 Half-pvt. character  
30 Married  
31 Quagmire  
32 Itinerary  
37 Friar  
38 Hive  
40 Sily  
41 Beetle

37 Gad  
38 Go away  
39 Rippie  
40 Fictional whale  
41 Sp. Mrs.  
42 Principle  
43 Paragon  
45 Helpe to do wrong  
46 In demand  
47 Group at —  
48 Literary device  
49 "Diving Comedy" author

50 Legal profession  
51 Major suffix  
53 Twosome  
55 Single  
56 Dime  
58 Decays  
59 Bamboozle  
60 Vane dir.  
62 Caries  
63 Fuse ore  
67 Mark-down event  
68 Too bad!

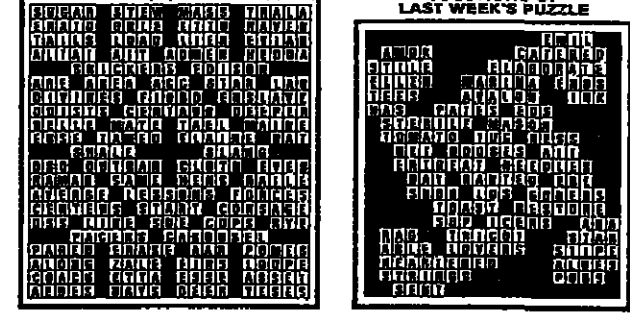
## CRYPTOGRAMS

1. FIGGASOV: ERLEARLY URVSAYS COVVAL  
WRLWAOSY FOE ULRCV WRL GOSSGA  
CABBOVE LOVE. —By Loh H. Jones

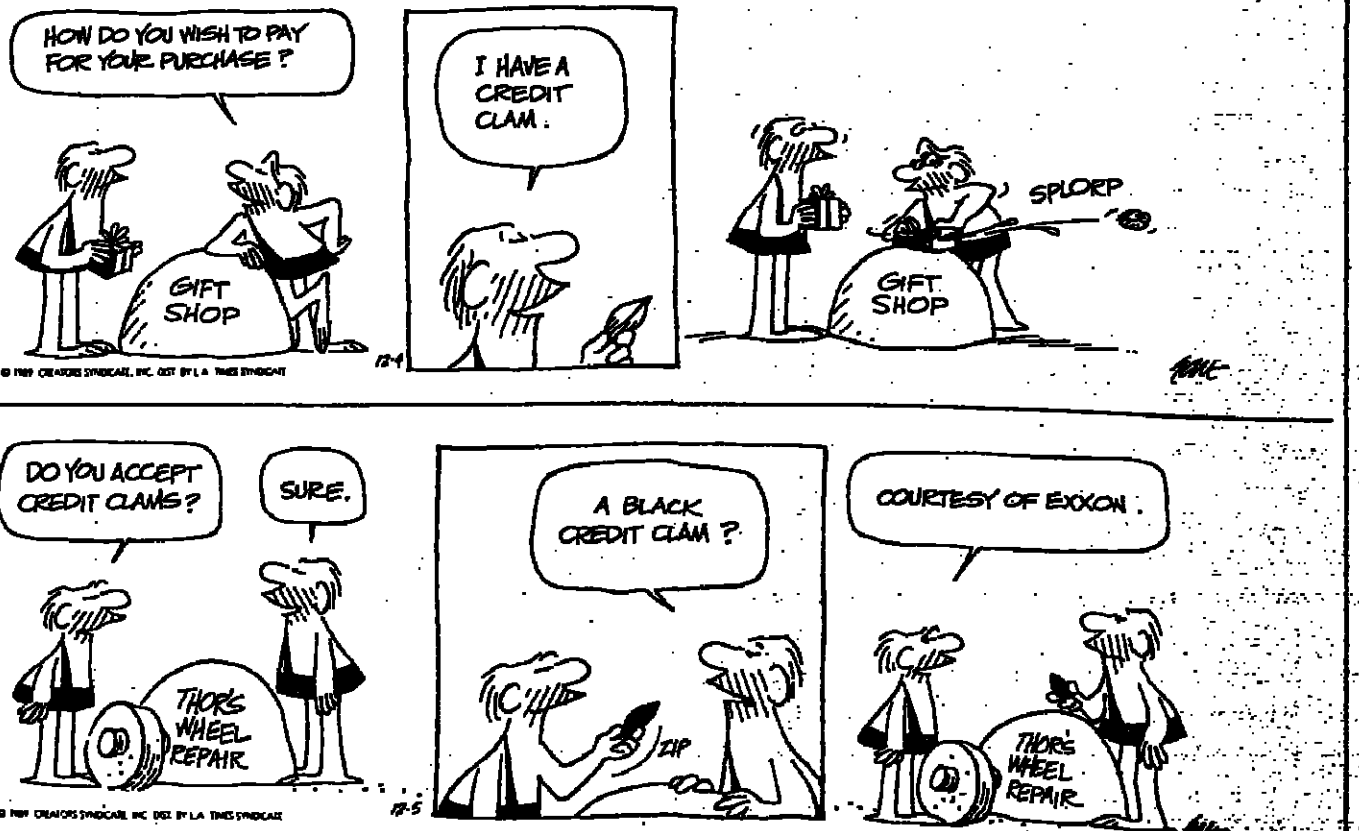
2. CZP TIC MIRO IC XOLENO BZX SUBWZRXA:  
VXEBOBC VIXVOLPO WNOT ZF LMXIZIS IW  
BITESC NLFELA. —By Gordon Miller

3. ZCOFLB ACEGSL CKKGLI HCYGF RXL  
BODY RC BTHF ATRICE, STEED XGD KIZTEL  
XCIDL "FGPXRZTL" —By Ed Huddleston

4. ITAMAZEDITHEY GAWKN CHDWSGWP  
NAWCPH EDSKCAL DLH-SKYVESKZ. —By Barbara J. Rege



## B.C.





## Ben Kingsley — the master storyteller

By Tom Porteous

CANNES, France — "It was the emotional experience of being kicked in the leg at school for being darker than the other children that propelled me into an acting career."

Ben Kingsley's tone of voice hardly changes as he starts to talk of his experience as an Anglo-Indian child growing up in Britain immediately after World War II. But the expression in his eyes becomes slightly keener, and as he continues to speak on the subject his voice becomes more emotional. All the time one senses the refined control of the facial movements and voice of the actor whose portrayal of Mahatma Gandhi in the Oscar-winning film *Gandhi* is one of the most spectacular performances of the contemporary cinema.

"Born in Yorkshire, speaking no other language than English, I got so tired of people watching my lips move to make sure what language I was speaking. It was thick, numbskull prejudice that interfered with just being held..." Here Kingsley pauses and, narrowing his eyes, asks, "Do you understand? That interfered with just being seen and heard. My irritation at not being listened to, not being comprehended as a

child, left me with no other choice but to get up onto the biggest platform I could find (the stage) and say: OK! Right! Now can you hear? Good!"

The battle Kingsley had to fight to prove himself in the bigoted England of the 1940s and 1950 is long over. It gave him the impetus to enter a career in which he has excelled — both in the theatre and, since "Gandhi," as an internationally acclaimed star of the big screen. Kingsley won the battle; in fact, he triumphed.

When I met Kingsley in Cannes, he was promoting two new films shot last year and about to be released. In one he plays an Edwardian English gentleman, in the other a Brazilian animal trapper. The contrast between the two roles emphasises once again the extraordinary versatility of this highly professional, finely tuned actor now 47 years old.

Kingsley explains his early success in the British theatre of the 1960s as follows: "If you find your method of expression, I think it releases a certain amount of energy which attracts things to it. Enthusiastic passion for what you do attracts people of an equal mind...With me it's a question of being very engaged in my work. Fortunately

ly this surrounded me with some remarkable colleagues. And the actor can only be as good as the company he keeps allows him to be good."

Among the "remarkable colleagues" of Kingsley's theatre career was Peter Brooke, then director at the Royal Shakespeare Company. Shortly before Brooke left England to found his now renowned international theatre troupe, he directed Kingsley in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Kingsley remembers the production as a turning point in his career: "It was one of my first substantial roles with the Royal Shakespeare Company. Substantial enough for me to be able to enter a really muscular relationship with the other actors and the director. Peter's (Brooke) determination to draw out what is remarkable in a play and the troupe of actors performing that play is so finely honed, it's like a wonderful instrument, it's like a scalpel that seeks out the need for you to be an actor...The production was a celebration of acting and as such it revealed to me a whole layer of why I wanted to be an actor and what acting is all about."

Kingsley's harrowing emotional experiences of racism as a child, combined with the professional experience of

working with some of the masters of the British theatre, equipped him uniquely for the part of Gandhi. But at the time he had never been to India. Was he not somewhat daunted, when he arrived there for the shooting, by the prospect of playing an almost godlike man revered not only in India but all over Europe's former Asian and African colonies as the hero of independence?

"It's a little bit like being cast as Romeo," Kingsley said, "and they don't allow you to meet Juliet until you walk onto the set. My Juliet was the Indian sub-continent. I remember arriving by air-plane in New Delhi: the doors of the plane opened and there she was — the smell, the texture, taste, colour. I totally fell in love with India, and it has not altered since."

Since then Kingsley has returned often, and he is welcomed with "unabashed affection," he said. On a recent trip huge crowds turned out to hear him speak. The experience has led him to see himself as a promoter of dialogue between Western and Eastern cultures. "Not only do I feel as an intermediary between East and West, I think acting at its best is being an intermediary. Ideas travel through us actors to the audience. It's a very privileged

position to be in and a very ancient one too. The ancient tribal position of the healer, priest, storyteller sitting around the old bonfire telling stories to the tribe is a position that I think is still very necessary."

More necessary than ever, maybe, in these days of social, political and cultural upheaval and conflicts, particularly between Western civilisation and the developing world. But the position has also become more dangerous as mass communications with worldwide reach put on the frontline the artist or writer.

Off stage, Kingsley shows none of the irreverent, satirical outspokenness of some of the characters he played, but his choice of roles shows a clear purpose. A deeply sensitive, almost shy man, he explains that he takes great pleasure in picking roles in which politics — especially the interaction between different cultures — can be explored. Gandhi is the foremost example, but for Kingsley a better case is the role of Basil Palsani in *Palsani's Island*, a subtle psychological and political drama set on a Turkish island at the turn of the 19th century.

"Palsani was the perfect Ottoman Empire gentleman, a man of mixed European and Turkish blood, a polyglot, re-

finer, cultured, intelligent, creative. But the context in which he could operate was disappearing, daily being eroded away by the new European order moving into the Eastern sensibility. I found the East-West dilemma more readily explorable in that character than in the ontological security of a character like Mahatma Gandhi, who started life as a bow-tie wearing young lawyer and then turned into an ancient Brahmin god, practically."

Kingsley clearly enjoys exploring ambivalent situations, where no belief is secure and everything is put into question. He is intrigued, both as a consummate actor facing the challenge of a multi-faceted role and as a shrewd observer of human affairs. He is also acutely aware that the culture conflict which interests him most — between the West and the Orient — has grown ever more intense in the past decades.

Recently Kingsley was offered the part of a Palestinian peacemaker in a proposed film about the Arab-Israeli conflict. "Again it is this same dilemma individualised," he commented. "It's a very attractive proposition. But with themes of such specific contemporary significance and of such political con-



Seen here in his latest film, *The Children*, Ben Kingsley sometimes takes the role of the ancient storyteller who commands attention.

trovery, he added, one has to consider the ideological limits and constraints of commercial film production. "If in selling your product you moralise as well — and that's a danger of the American system of filmmaking — then you have to find the enemy, and in the Middle East it's impossible to find the enemy because it's far too complex."

The complex, the insecure, the unpredictable in human nature: these are the material of Kingsley's art. Despite the framework of high-tech entertainment media, Kingsley does resemble the ancient storyteller, the healer, the soothsayer of old: What he says and how he says it command attention.

— World News Link

## Bergman's presence shadows film about his parents

By Tony Austin  
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Like one of his shadowy characters, Ingmar Bergman will be felt but not seen when filming starts this week of a love story based on the early lives of his own parents.

Sweden's best-known director wrote the script, approved the director and selected the leading lady for *Best Intentions*, but will take no part in the 10 months of shooting.

"He says he trusts my intuition," said Danish director Bille August, winner of an Oscar in 1989 for *Best Foreign Film* with *Pelle the Conqueror*.

Cinema-goers will be fascinated to see how another director explores the traditional Bergmanesque themes of love, church and Swedish society in a story so close to

the author's own life. *Best Intentions* begins in 1909 in the university town of Uppsala, during a general strike in Sweden. Henrik Bergman, a theology student from a humble background, meets the wilful, spoilt Anna Akerblom.

Despite opposition from Anna's domineering mother, the young couple are married in a magnificent cathedral ceremony, and Henrik's first appointment as a parish priest takes them to a small industrial town in northern Sweden.

Their marriage turns sour when youthful ideals clash with the reality of life in the cold backwoods. But the final scene in summer 1918, just before Ingmar Bergman was born, shows the couple determined to go forward and face the future together.

Bergman, who changed his parents' Christian names in

Best Intentions, said last year he had collected a wealth of impressions of Uppsala while researching for his autobiography *The Magic Lantern*.

"I roamed the streets of my childhood... the scenes, the light, and came across my parents. Not the mythical characters I had fought for so many years of my adult life, but two young people," he said.

"They increasingly started impinging on me, but I realised I could not include them in my autobiography... so largely for my own amusement, I began to write and imagine things about them."

Bergman, who has not directed a full-length film since *Fanny and Alexander*, in 1982, turned his impressions into a script.

He said he had absolute confidence in August's judg-



Ingmar Bergman

ment.

Discussing the script with August, he had felt as reassured as a railway inspector on holiday watching the trains go by. "There goes a train and I don't give a damn, there goes another and I don't give a damn about that either."

He asked for Pernilla Ostergren, who played Maj the nanny in *Fanny and Alexander*, to portray his mother. But the rest of the cast and technical crew are like hon-

ours graduates from a Bergman school of drama.

Max von Sydow, who plays Anna's father, has been in three other Bergman films. Mona Malm, who plays Henrik's mother, was the exuberant Alma in *Fanny and Alexander*, while Anita Bjork, cast as Queen Viktoria, was in *Waiting Women-Secrets of Women*.

August said at a news conference he did not expect Bergman to watch the shooting. "The arrangement is that we will consult him when we need to."

The director said he regarded *Best Intentions*, as primarily a love story. "It is about love between man and woman, parents and children, the love of God, love of oneself, and perhaps most important of all the unconditional love of one's neighbour."

The film will be made into a

four-part, three-hour television series to be shown in Sweden in December 1991. It will be trimmed by half an hour for the cinema version.

Swedish state television's Channel One is producing the film, but television companies from Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Iceland are contributing substantially to the estimated 67 million Swedish crowns (\$11 million) costs.

"We are told that quality television is an endangered species," said producer Ingrid Dahlberg, head of drama at Channel One. "Best Intentions" will help the species survive."

Bergman said last year he wondered whether his passion and expectations for the film stemmed from the hope that it would give him a new insight into his own character.

## Paris by night in couture museum show

PARIS (AP) — What's sexy in the evening — a glimpse of bosom, stocking or plenty of both? What do people want to parade in, how rich do they want to appear?

It has a lot to do with the "tear of the times." A stunning show at the Musée de la Mode Galliera that opened recently and runs until Oct. 28 gives an informative look at "dream clothes" for evening from 1850 through today.

From the waist-cinching Hourglass-figure frillery of the Second Empire under Louis Napoleon, from 1852-1870, through the high-jinx of a coat-of-mail armored mini by Paco Rabanne, the show demonstrates how women have presented themselves at their fanciest.

The catalogue by the museum's head curator, Catherine Join-Dieterle, and her assistant, Valerie Guillaume, explains conventions and lifestyles behind dressing up through eight major fashion periods.

With outfits from the museum's archives, other museums (including New York's Metropolitan) and major couture houses from Chanel to Lacroix, the show furnishes a close-up retrospective of some of the world's most opulent clothes, set dramatically in the museum's marble halls.

There also are ensembles from the wardrobes of famous women: A jewel-covered tulle and chiffon gown from the wardrobe of Anna Gould; a yellow embroidered swing-clear coat and gown by Dior for Princess Grace of Monaco in 1956; a jeweled satin strapless Dior worn by the Duchess of Windsor.

"Ball dresses were very important under the Second Empire of Louis Napoleon and Eugénie," said Join-Dieterle, introducing the show from its chronological start.

"There were also strict conventions, such as you had to wear bosom-revealing décolletés to a ball, but to the theatre or another function, chests and arms had to be covered, even by lace."

She pointed out several beautiful gowns with hooped skirts that had practical, interchangeable jackets "so the same outfit could be worn from late-day into the ball by switching the top."

When the empire collapsed, entertaining went back home, but clothes were no less rich,

as shown by bustled models that Anglo-Saxons would identify as Victorians.

Join-Dieterle pointed out "the first dressy black dress, a real invention. Before that, black had been for widows only." The outfit in the show was converted to evening use by jet-embroidered tulle sleeves.

From this Belle Epoque period up to World War I, 1850 young girls wore white, pink and lace.

"But changes were coming in tea-gown styles and pantaloons," said Join-Dieterle of the silky pyjama-style outfits by Paul Poiret.

"At home entertaining was very much the thing in the early part of the century, though women were beginning to go out to restaurants — formerly reserved for coquettes or mistresses, rather than wives. And there were clothes for that too."

She pointed out a window full of extravagant hats seen around town before 1914 — "usually worn to the theatre, and even provoking lawsuits since they kept people from seeing the play."

Outfits for dancing the Charleston in the roaring twenties show the period as stylish but unsexy with the most opulent clothes, set dramatically in the museum's marble halls.

But legs were being bared to the knee, and that was very daring at first," Join-Dieterle observed.

Through the 1930s, and up to the latest collections, the show progresses with little lessons in sociological-fashion trends like the 1950s return of the full-crinolined debutante gown. "After the war's austerity, it was important to dress up again," said Join-Dieterle.

"It's obvious what women thought of dressing up in the late sixties and early seventies," she remarked. "Not much."

The evening wear from the early sixties included a tiny mini-skirted yellow Ungaro suit, Mondrian-painting style dresses by Saint Laurent and Cardin, a micro-mini with cut-outs and feathers by Courreges.

The show climaxes with a group of gowns from the past few years. Full-skirted, with acres of tulle, embroidery, satin, velvet and taffeta, they show off what the top designers are still proud to make and rich women to wear.

## Originality adds colour to Ammary's fashion designs

By Serene Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The fashion of the West is making its way to Jordan, through many shops in Amman, most of them following one or two distinct

lines in ready-made clothes. Jemman Ammary, a designer, has embraced by contrast a broader range, from bridal gowns to evening dresses and sports wear. The most outstanding feature of her work is originality.

In her summer collection, Ammary underpins her creativity. For day-wear, and in hot climates such as Jordan's, Ammary's creations jupecalottes seem to be the right thing to be in. The style of the jupecalotte is long and classic, made of chiffon, with flowery prints, or polka dots.

Ammary's jackets are long, made out of chiffon and silk to go with long skirts of the same material. There are also cashmere jackets made especially to match cashmere skirts. The colours of her summer collection is what she refers to as the "safari colours." All shades of brown, green and yellow are used, in addition to the traditional black and white. She also likes to combine mauve and purple in her collection, to put a touch of "colour" to her designs.

Ammary, a graduate of the Academia Italiana de Moda, says she likes to use these colours for her summer-wear because they go well with the "colour tones of the Mediterranean people."

In day-wear, Ammary offers classically cut trousers, with pleated waists and bell-bottoms. They are again made of chiffon, or satin. Her collection also features ensembles with jodhpurs.

For evening-wear and cocktail dresses, Ammary has created a kind of fairyland designs. Her dresses are lengthy, made of silk satin, or chiffon, embroidered with golden sequins. Some of the dresses have scarves to go with them, again embroidered with col-



summer day-wear dress with floral prints

oured sequins. The colours of the dresses are mostly dark, especially black, because, argues the creator, "black is always a very elegant colour."

Ammary likes to add a touch of folklore to her designs through the accessories she uses. "I like to mix the old with the new, that is why I sometimes use traditional folkloric accessories," she told the Jordan Times WEEKENDER.

Ammary, who says she is very much influenced by the designs of Versace and Ted Lapidus, had difficulties adjusting at the beginning of her career.

"After spending four years abroad, it was hard for me to



A bridal gown

know what Jordanian women like but now, after working for two years in Jordan, I know," Ammary said.

Ammary also said she had difficulty in gaining the trust of many of her customers, especially those who were used to buying ready-made clothes. "The problem is that they don't know what looks good on them and what does not and that is where I encounter the most difficulty,"

Ammary said.

As for her autumn and winter collection, Ammary said she still has to look over the new Italian fashion, but she thinks that it will consist mostly of "knitted clothing."

Ammary's summer collection will be seen at a fashion show scheduled to be held in Amman in August. The show will also feature for the first time a bridal gown, one of her own designs.



An evening dress made of taffeta



PARIS — When French people are asked which values they feel the most strongly attached to, they reply: "To preserving health first of all, through good social protection." The result of this is that their life expectancy, which was 47 years in 1900, is 76 today. In thirty years, infant mortality has fallen from 37 per thousand to 8 per thousand.

In the country of Pasteur, one does not stint on spending on health, with more than 500 billion francs in 1989, or 8,920 francs per person (an increase of 8.9 per cent over the previous year). In 1990, the main trends in health policy will be based on four objectives: Intensifying prevention; affirming patients' rights through better information; building the hospital of the future; and renovating medical care while encouraging free access.

The French medical corps is made up of 175,000 doctors, 39,700 dentists, 36,000 physiotherapists and masseurs, 5,000 chiropodists, 9,200 speech therapists, 295,000 nurses and 13,500 midwives.

In prevention, there are priorities which the minister of health presented to the cabinet last March. These are: Cancer screening, the fight against smoking and alcoholism, and limiting the consumption of tranquillizers.

Cancer. The funds allo-

cated for the early detection of cancer of the breast, the colon, the rectum and the cervix, have been doubled from one year to the next.

Smoking. The action undertaken in this area above all concerns young people. 60 per cent of smokers started at the age of 13. A bill to ban tobacco advertising was presented to parliament last spring.

Alcoholism. Another bill aims at further limiting advertising for alcoholic drinks. A reform of the laws concerning places selling alcohol is being examined in order to offer greater protection to young people under 16. It is accompanied by a ban on selling alcoholic drinks from automatic vending machines.

Tranquillizers. The French consume four times as many tranquillizers as other Europeans. It is thus necessary to put a time limit on prescriptions. Legal measures will make it compulsory to have a medical consultation before such a prescription is issued.

In the fight against Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), France quickly became one of the leaders. In 1983, Professor Luc Montagnier's team was the first to isolate the HIV virus. Last March, researchers working with Dr. J.C. Chermann, in Montpellier, made great progress towards hope.

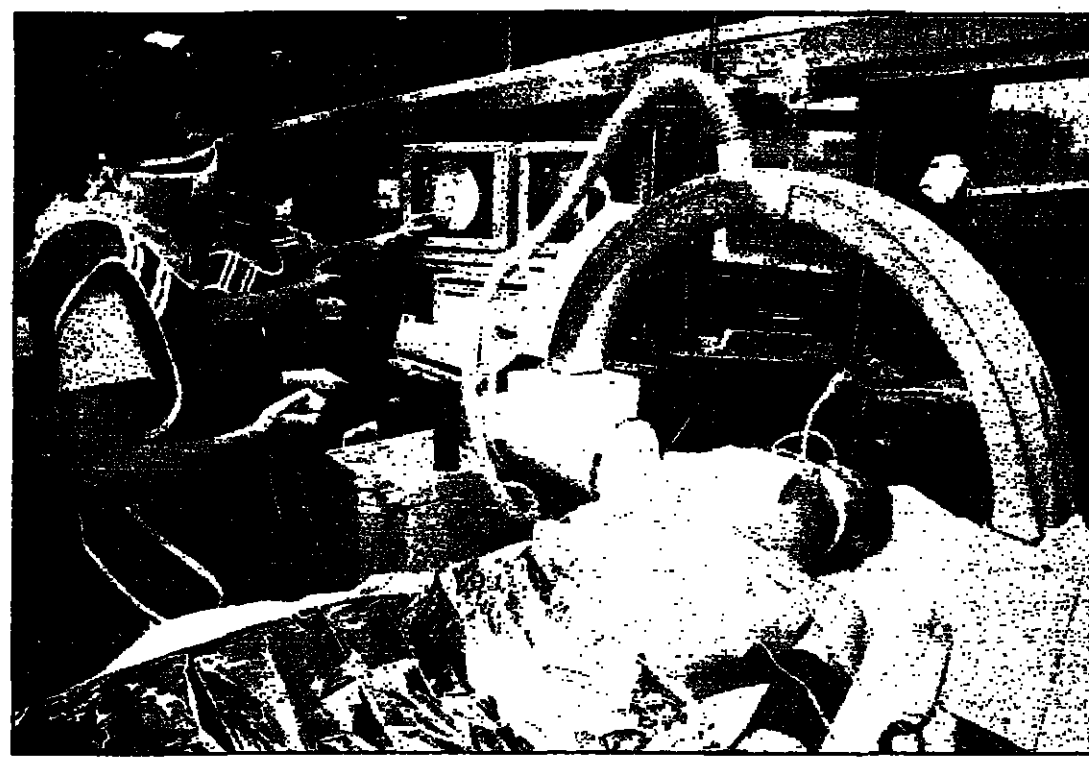
Thanks to the antibody which they discovered, if confirmed by laboratory tests, it would be possible for people who were seropositive, or "healthy carriers of AIDS," not to develop the disease.

France has set up an important Network of Emergency Medical aid, SAMU which coordinates all the operations of immediate aid. Twenty four hours a day, in answer to a phonecall, it sends out ambulances, doctors and nurses. Each SAMU is attached to a SMUR which has resuscitation vehicles, helicopters, planes and boats.

For organ transplants, the France-Transplant Association, founded in 1969, centralises all requests for grafts in order to find the organ compatible with the receivers. Last spring, fragments of bone marrow taken from a woman donor in Besancon, in the east of France, were brought, in record time, to the United States. The purpose was to have the life of a heroic Soviet helicopter pilot, aged 52, Anatoly Grishenko, suffering from leukaemia, after flying over the site of Chernobyl in 1988 for the first time, by giving him a marrow transplant of rare compatibility.

Hospital reforms will be voted in parliament at the end of 1990. The evolution of demand for health, medical data and new technologies have to be considered.

Some of the objectives of the reform are to obtain better distribution, among the various establishments, of the means made available to them; to redefine the missions and the organization of the system; to give greater autonomy to those in charge (administrative staff, doctors and nursing staff); and to improve the integration of the hospital in everyday life by bringing it



Emergency medical aid has become one of the greatest achievements in France

and new technologies have to be considered.

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closer to mobil health care.

Social security. This system made up of several categories, was created in 1945 to insure the population against the main risks of existence. Its income comes from two sources: aid from the state budget and private contributions. The general category of people in employment (13 million contribution and 40 million people insured) is jointly financed by the employer and the employee. In

all, their joint contribution amounts to 46.6 per cent of the salary.

Benefits are given for illness, old-age, family allowances and industrial accidents. This institution is always financially in the red and recovery plans to "fill in the hole" are periodically drawn up. But, for all that, the national insurance system that the French benefit from, is often envied abroad — L'Actualite en France.

## Australian bionic ear releases children from prison of silence

By Wilson Da Silva Reuter

SYDNEY — By the time she was 16 months old, Amelia Hardy was completely deaf. But thanks to a revolutionary artificial ear implanted in her skull, the playful four-year-old can once again begin to lead a normal life.

"By 16 months she had lost all hearing," said Amelia's mother, Renee Hardy. "She could only say 10 words. Two years after the operation she has a vocabulary of 600 words."

"Now I can call her from 60 feet (20 metres). She is starting to communicate with her two-year-old sister. I am stunned by it really, every day now is a delight."

Amelia is one of 3,000 deaf people around the world who have been slowly led out of their prisons of silence by the bionic ear, developed in Australia in 1985.

Soon, a quarter of a million deaf Americans will get the chance to have the Cochlear Implant, as it is officially known, following an approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Cochlear Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Pacific Dunlop, said the FDA approval to implant the ear into children over two years old was an important breakthrough for the company and would bring hearing to thousands of disadvantaged children.

"Our hope is that Cochlear Implants will give deaf children the communication skills that can help them realise their education and career goals," Pacific Dunlop said in a statement.

The implant is actually a tiny receiver with 22 channels. The device, which costs 15,000 dollars (\$11,900), lets wearers hear a broad spectrum of sounds and pitches.

The tiny receiver is implanted in the bone behind the ear, and electrodes are connected to the inner ear, or Cochlea. An external, detachable microphone is then fitted and wired to a light, pocket-sized speech processor.

The device works by stimulating a person's auditory nerves in much the way a musician plays an instrument, mimicking sound and allows the deaf to understand speech.

It took Professor Graeme Clark of Melbourne University, initially inspired by his

father's losing struggle against deafness, 23 years of tinkering to perfect the ear.

Today he is director of a Hearing Research Institute in Melbourne, and hopes to one day give deaf people "stereo" sound so they can better appreciate music and discern from which direction sounds originate.

"I'm absolutely delighted," he said by telephone. "I set out to do this crazy thing 23 years ago and now the most stringent regulatory body in the world says it works and it's safe."

He calls it the greatest advance in deaf teaching since French teachers developed sign language 200 years ago.

Cochlear Pty Ltd has 90 per cent of the world bionic ear market, and 80 per cent of the U.S. market. Chief Executive David Money estimates FDA approval will double his firm's revenue to 40 million dollars (\$32 million) a year.

"We've been cleared in West Germany and Britain. This will make it a little easier for clearance in Japan and the rest of the world," he said.

Judy Wimbles, manager of a Sydney deafness rehabilitation centre, said the ear has revolutionised deaf teaching.

"We have one eight-year-old who lost all her hearing and fell behind in her studies," she said. "But now she's integrated with hearing children, and she's topped her class. It really is wonderful."

Speech educator Rosalie Yaremko said the ear gives almost every deaf child the chance to function in the normal world.

"Ninety per cent of the children can be integrated into hearing classes. This is progress we would not have been able to achieve without (the bionic ear)."

For Susan Johnston and her son Angus, who live on a dairy farm near a small southern New South Wales town, the bionic ear has kept their family together.

"Sydney was the closest source of education for the deaf," she said. "That would have meant a boarding school and long periods away from home."

Susan Johnston said children quickly adapt to the protruding outer parts of the bionic ear. "As soon as Angus knew he could hear the cartoons with it, the dog barking or airplanes overhead, he had no objection to having it on."

MODERN science is belatedly rediscovering what was all too obvious to the ancient Egyptians. That splendid civilisation which flourished along the banks of the Nile five thousand years ago knew about honey's many properties, including its healing powers.

In fact, for the pharaohs and their subjects it was their most important drug. Mentioned at least 500 times in 900 remedies, it was used extensively for a wide array of conditions, ranging from wounds to intestinal diseases.

Both the Greeks, for whom it was a favourite article of food, and the Romans also paid due homage to this product of the bee's labour, whose popularity remained for centuries.

However, it was to decline in face of the emergence of modern drugs, particularly the pharmaceutical revolution of the last five decades. But now, as a result of several studies, honey seems set for a substantial comeback in Western medicine.

In these trials honey has proved its value in the treatment of infected surgical wounds, ulcers and burns. Some researchers even think that it could help leprosy sufferers.

ferers.

One study, involving more than 150 infants and children with gastro-enteritis, showed that when honey was added to the oral rehydration fluid it shortened the duration of the attack.

Another trial was carried out with patients suffering from infected burns, bed sores and ulcers. Whereas they had all failed to respond to antibiotics and dressings, these conditions responded to coats of honey. The healing was attributed to a natural antibiotic found in honey — inhibine.

Honey is basically a solution in water of three forms of

sugar. But it also contains

traces of many vitamins and enzymes. It is collected by some species of wasps and the pouched ant as well as by bees.

We may well have a further cause to be grateful to the latter insect. In addition to foraging for nectar, the bee obtains a glue from the buds of trees. It uses this substance, propolis, to make repairs to its hive.

The glue has long been thought to have antiseptic properties, but research now indicates that it might also help in combating cancer — Lion Features.

## France gives a new boost for research

PARIS — With 315,000 people, including 130,000 researchers, research in France has a great potential. The budget devoted to research in 1990 amounts to 2.38 per cent of the gross domestic product.

Its finest show-piece is the National Scientific Research Centre (CNRS), created fifty years ago. Its purpose is to develop, direct and coordinate all kinds of research. The CNRS has more than 1,300 laboratories employing 27,000 researchers.

Other big research centres include the National Agronomic Institute (INRA), the National Health and Medical Research Institute (INSERM), the National Telecommunications Studies Centre (CNET), the National Space Studies Research Centre (CNES), the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA), the Pasteur Institute (vacines) and the Gustave Roussy and Curie Institutes (cancer).

The main trends in French research policy are aimed at: — Giving value to scientific and technical achievements, particularly in the areas of data-processing, communication, space and microbiology.

— Developing research which will have repercussions on the economy and the needs of society: energy, genetics, biology.

— Intensifying cooperation between physicists, chemists and engineers, particularly in the area of new materials.

French research aims to be increasingly open to the outside world. The plan for modernising the CNRS, implemented last year, provides, for example, for extended diversification in ways of working in partnership, by increased association with uni-

versities and firms, but also foreign countries.

A few examples include: The fight against AIDS: On France's initiative, a certain number of countries have agreed to setting up a network for exchanging information. Researchers at INSERM are involved in collaborating with their opposite numbers in West Germany and Great Britain, particularly in trying to find anti-viral agents.

The technological EUREKA programme, launched by France in 1985, now extends beyond the framework of the European Community (EC). France is taking part in 127 projects aimed at designing the industrial products and processes of the next millennium.

French researchers are involved in several world programmes concerning the environment. In 1989, the "Planet Earth" conference was held in Paris. 180 scientists of 40 different nationalities proposed setting up a World Observatory of the Globe and launching an international programme for defending the environment.

Polar Research. With Australia's agreement, France is going to build a permanent scientific station in the heart of Antarctica (South Pole). Named Dome C, this base will be set up at an altitude of 3,000 metres, 1,000 kilometres from the coast. It will enable researchers to examine the "ice archives" by taking core samples several thousands metres deep. Scientists will be able to read the history of climates (and pollution) in them, over a period of 500,000 years. Dome C will be situated beneath the famous hole in the ozone layer, whose development will be followed



130,000 researchers are employed in France in different research projects

more easily.

Space. France is meeting her commitments within the European Space Agency by developing the programme for the Ariane 5 launcher, carrying out feasibility tests for the Hermes space plane and taking part in the orbital infrastructure of Columbus.

In July 1989, the prime minister announced the construction of the Spot 4 satellite, intended for observing the Earth, of which it will provide high resolution pictures.

The rôle of French biologists in the "Human Frontiers" programme should also be mentioned. This is a Japanese initiative on the mechanisms

of how the human brain works. It could have repercussions in the area of artificial intelligence and also in correcting problems of behaviour.

Finally, France is taking part in the programme for describing the "Human genome," which carries heredity, whose complete understanding would open up new prospects for revolutionary medical applications such as for the detection and treatment of diseases genetic in origin.

This is one of the greatest adventures in contemporary biology — L'Actualite en France.

## Some 50 million abortions reported each year worldwide

By Ruth Sinai The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Some 50 million abortions, at least half of them illegal, are performed each year around the world. And at least 200,000 women die from the procedure, according to a study released recently by the Worldwatch Institute.

Laws restricting abortion don't curb abortion rates, they only cause more deaths — most of them in the Third World, said the study by the independent research organization.

The group is funded by U.N. organizations and private foundations.

The number of deaths could be far higher because many go unreported and accurate statistics in developing countries are often hard to find, the report said. A study from India, one of the most populous countries in the world, said 500,000 women die each year from complications arising from illegal abortions.

"A moral smokescreen effectively obscures the huge public policy health, human rights and social costs of restrictive abortion policies," said the study, which is entitled *The Global Politics of Abortion*.

The best way to reduce the number of abortions and related deaths is to make abortion a legitimate component of family planning "instead of making it a crime," said the study's author, Jodi L. Jacobson.

The rate of abortion has dropped fastest in countries where legalised abortion has been included as part of a voluntary family planning programme, the study said.

Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy and the Netherlands were among such countries cited by the study. Based on available data, abortion in those countries ranks fourth in the various types of birth control, after female sterilisation, intrauterine devices and oral contraceptives, the study said.

But in countries where contraception methods are inadequate either because of supply, religious or informational reasons — abortion is the most popular means of birth control, the survey said.

The Soviet Union, for example, has some of the highest abortion rates in the world — 7 million or more — compared with a reported birth rate of 6 million in 1987, the study said. Experts agree the figure is largely due to the poor quality of contraceptives.

In the so-called developed world, abortion rates tend to be higher among teenagers and women from 20 to 24, who want to delay childbearing because they are unmarried or trying to complete their education, the report

said. Abortion rates in most developing countries are highest among married women with several children who have no means of preventing additional, unwanted pregnancies, according to the study.

In Latin America, abortion rates among women over 35 are twice those for women aged 20 to 34, the study found.

Most women live in countries where blanket bans on abortion have been eased. The study found that 75 per cent of the world's population is governed by laws that allow abortion on medical, social and/or economic grounds.

But one in four women in the world has little or no access to abortion facilities. She is likely to live in Africa, Latin America or Asia, where she also has least access to safe contraception, the study said.

In practice, though, some countries that ban abortions on the books don't enforce the prohibition. On the other hand, many countries that allow the procedure fail to provide safe and affordable facilities.

In India, for example, abortion became legal in 1971 but because licensed practitioners congregate mostly in urban areas, rural women have trouble getting them, the study said.

The study found that only 380,000 of the estimated 4 to 6 million abortions in India were carried out legally in government-regulated clinics.

In Colombia, on the other hand, an anti-abortion law was passed to placate opponents of abortion but authorities look the other way and clinics are freely available, the report said.

Even in wealthy countries like the United States, the right to abortion can be meaningless if a woman can't afford it, according to the researchers.

In every industrialised country except the United States, some form of nationally funded insurance covers abortion, at least to prevent health damage to the woman, the study said.

U.S. law, however, prohibits federal aid for abortions even in the case of rape or incest, allowing it only if a woman's life is in danger.

In addition, the U.S. Supreme Court last year gave the green light to states wishing to strictly regulate abortion procedures.

This is particularly worrisome, said Jacobsen, because events in the United States tend to influence trends in abortion policy around the world.

The Supreme Court decision, she said, "a major success of the so-called pro-life movement, sent shock waves through ranks of activists in Europe."

## Experts find protein that eases damage after heart attack

WASHINGTON (R) — Researchers said Thursday they had found a chemical produced by human blood cells that appears to prevent the heart damage that occurs when the flow of blood to the heart muscle is restored after a heart attack.

"If you can prevent that damage in humans, then you can prevent a lot of patients from dying or suffering severe injury from heart attacks," Dr. Allan Lefer of Jefferson Medical College told Reuters.

Almost 90 per cent of heart attacks are caused by blockages in the vessels that supply the heart muscle with blood. But scientists are finding that these blockages can damage

the heart in two distinct ways. Heart muscle cells start dying as soon as the flow of blood to the heart is cut off or reduced, depriving the cells of food and oxygen.

But in a process poorly understood by scientists, cells also are killed immediately after the blood flow is restored — for example, when new drugs are used that quickly dissolve artery-blocking blood clots.

Scientists believe this secondary damage occurs when white blood cells attach themselves to the blood vessel linings, releasing a short-lived form of oxygen molecule known as a free radical that damages tissue.



## Jordan is ready to mediate

(Continued from page 1)

fell to a low in 1987 after Washington changed its 27-year-old policy of meeting the Kingdom's arms needs and present American financial assistance to the Kingdom is at a "minimum level." The official characterized the obvious rift in bilateral ties as a function of the overall Arab concern over the Palestinian problem and "the performance, or the lack of performance, on the part of the United States in the context of the Palestinian problem."

However, "having said that, we cannot overlook the fact that there is a personal relationship between His Majesty King Hussein and (U.S.) President (George) Bush," the official said, adding that both leaders were in constant touch to exchange views on various issues. "This is not changing anything," he said. "However, it should not lead to conclude that we should not be talking with the U.S.," he added. As the Arabs continue to keep the U.S. administration engaged in Middle East peace efforts, "we hope we can positively influence, at a certain point in time, the American position."

The official refused to be drawn into commenting directly on the impact of the Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation and rapprochement sealed with this week's visit by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to Syria. "Positions in the world are changing so fast that one cannot apply the same methods to judge anything as in the past," he said. But, he added, better bilateral relations were beneficial to both countries. "Rapprochement with Syria will help Egypt to be fully accommodated in the Arab

World," he said. "Egypt can help Syria with its special relationship with the U.S."

With Assad's visit to Egypt, the last vestige has been removed from the Arab ostracism of Egypt which followed the signing of a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979. Damascus was the last Arab capital to restore diplomatic relations with Cairo after an Arab League formally readmitted Egypt at an Arab summit last year.

The official brushed aside a pointed suggestion that Jordan's influence with the U.S. depends on "how radical" the Kingdom was. Noting that the demarcation process in the country has led to the emergence of "various active groups with varying political thinking," the official asked: "How can a country be labelled conservative or radical on the basis of its political groups?"

"Jordan has political groupings from the extreme right to the extreme left," he said. "It does not mean that the country could be described as leftist or rightist or even conservative."

"We have an active democratic life, and it is part of the democratic life that we have activists and groups which follow different ways of thinking," he said.

The official said despite some delays in the process, work on the national charter was on track and he expected the document, which will provide guidelines for and streamline political life in the Kingdom, to be ready before the end of the year.

On the Petra Bank affair, he reiterated that the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) was doing what is needed to ensure that none of the private sector bank's employees

would be deprived of their jobs.

Reports have said that while part of the staff will continue to be employed by the bank in the run-up to its liquidation, others will be absorbed by the Central Bank and the Housing Bank, while the rest would be employed by other commercial banks in the country. No specific numbers are available, but it is expected that the Housing Bank, which received the deposits and accounts of Petra, will absorb about half of the bank's employees while a new export investment and promotion bank will take in around 50 to 60, according to sources.

The official responded to criticism by the Public Freedoms Committee of the Lower House of Parliament that the government was not doing enough to reinstate people dismissed from their jobs for political reasons by saying that the issue was no longer "political."

"The government has already taken a political decision," he said. "Every one (of the dismissed people) will be reinstated. Now, it is an administrative problem, depending on the efficiency of the (concerned) departments and the Civil Service Commission. It is only a matter of time."

The official also responded to the House committee's contention that the government was not speeding up the process of repealing martial law. He said the government had already forwarded substitute laws for the 1955 Defence Law as well as martial law, and now it was up to the concerned committees in the House to discuss them, amend them, reject them or approve them.

"With the exception of the economy, where solutions are really difficult to find, the government has lived up to its commitments and pledges," the official asserted.

## Iraq accuses Kuwait, UAE

(Continued from page 1)

Kuwait's soil, honour and wealth." Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, in a fiery speech to the nation Tuesday, accused some Gulf Arab oil-producing states of stabbing Iraq "in the back with a poisoned dagger" by conspiring with the United States to undermine oil prices.

In his outspoken attack, clearly aimed at Kuwait and the UAE, Hussein issued a veiled threat to produce the oil glut that sent prices plummeting in the first six months of this year.

He said that "if words fail to protect Iraqis, something effective must be done to return things to their natural course and return usurped

rights to their owners."

Both Kuwait and the UAE confirmed Wednesday that they would go ahead with promised cuts in their oil output despite the Iraqi comments. "We register before the Arab League and all Arab states Iraq's right to get back the stolen amounts... and Iraq's right to demand that the related parties stop the violation and mend the harm caused by it," said the Iraqi letter to the Arab League.

It attacked the UAE for having "implemented the UN resolution against Iraq together with Kuwait to flood the oil market with over-quota production with illegal justifications."

An oil glut sent the price of a barrel of oil from around \$21 at the start of the year to \$14 in June, with Kuwait and the UAE shouldering the blame

for over-producing.

Iraq launched its attacks a week after Kuwait and the UAE agreed at an emergency meeting in Saudi Arabia to drastically cut output.

Aziz said in the letter that the drop in oil prices between 1981 and 1990 had caused estimated losses to Arab states of \$300 billion, "including \$89 billion for Iraq."

"Each dollar decrease in oil price is costing Iraq one billion dollars per annum," Aziz stated. Kuwait has a quota of 1.5 million barrels a day but in recent months has been producing as much as 1.9 million barrels a day.

The UAE has produced as much as 2.1 million barrels a day in recent months, more than double its quota of 1.09 million barrels a day.

## House hears radical solutions

(Continued from page 1)

Hadadin then went on analysing the government statement point by point. He said that the government's intention to retrain 44,000 applicants with the Civil Service Commission was unrealistic and at best can end by training 1,000 of them but without being able to find them jobs.

He said the Ministry of Labour would not be able to fulfil its pledge not to employ any foreign worker whose work permits have ended. "The majority of guest workers do not have work permits, and those officials who oversee the process are the fastest in the Ministry of Labour," he said.

Hadadin said that while the government reported that exports rose by 36 per cent it did not say that production did not increase. "That only means we are exporting goods needed in the local market."

Hadadin suggested increasing investment in development projects rather than in construction, encouraging small scale projects, developing agriculture, reducing foreign labour, reevaluating the education policy and increasing the powers of the Ministry of Labour.

Hadadin said he was against some deputies' calls for solving the problem of unemployment on the expense of

women by replacing them with men.

Deputy Mohammad Faris Tarawneh, reading a joint paper on behalf of himself and Deputy Fawzi Tushmech, cited external and internal factors, he said, included Jewish settlement in Palestine and Palestinians "exodus" to Jordan and foreign labour. Internal factors included prevalent ethics of society, the political and economic system of the country and low income of retired employees who seek jobs.

Deputy Ahmad Owaidi Al Abbadi had the strongest attack on the government by asserting that "we have no government."

Abbadi, who drew applause three times from the galleries, blamed "Zionism, imperialism and Free Masons" for Jordan's ills, including unemployment.

He contended that the government was "too weak to stand on the face of this trio" and that the decision makers "get their orders from the Free Masons."

"The Free Masons are more powerful than the government, the two Houses of parliament, the army, the police and the security department," he contended.

"There is an increased number of young Jordanians queuing in front of foreign embassies seeking dignity elsewhere because they have no

dignity at home," Abbadi asserted.

Abbadi said he was providing the government with a list of 17 names of high officials who, he claimed were Free Masons. The list was not made available to the press.

According to Abbadi, the decision-making machinery had turned Jordan into a "limited shareholding company that controls every aspect of life in the country."

At the end of his lengthy address, Abbadi urged Jordanians to defend the country and "die for the country to live."

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## Early reading to the child creates eager, skilled readers/writers later

By Nur Sati  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "How do I know what I think until I see what I say?" says Ian Foster.

Writing is a means of developing the thought process, bettering one's self and the society. As it is closely linked to reading, it is a means of enhancing knowledge of the self and thus participating more efficiently in the development of the nation economically, politically and socially.

With this tenet on his mind Dr. David Doake, a professor of school education at Acadia University in Nova Scotia — Canada, has studied a theory stressing on the importance of reading to the child soon after birth and of making children avid readers and writers.

"If you want your child to be genuinely literate, the parents should begin reading from birth and the children should see their parents writing in functional ways from early in their lives," says Doake. The children would begin picking up pencils and crayons and test their creativity. When they start school, they will already have a foundation.

He explained that teaching a child to read and write is easier if it is started at home because it becomes natural. The child will grasp the process as a whole language so the concept is simpler for the child, rather than learning at school where the curricula is based on traditional ways that force the child to learn specific materials at specific times.

The Arabic language is even more important to begin soon after birth because the spoken language is different from the written one. If the child is not exposed to reading and writing from an early age, he/she will not be as fluent in the future. Even now, many older people confess not mastering the language thoroughly.

Few people all over the world, graduate from universities and pursue reading voluntarily, according to Doake. "These people are supposed to be the top, the intellectuals of

the society and they do not even enjoy reading or writing," Doake says.

In the United States about 6 per cent of the population support the book industry and in Jordan "although I don't have any figures, I imagine the number to be smaller," says Doake. He has been visiting Jordan for many years conducting workshops on how to make children readers and writers as well as trying to impress this philosophy on the parents' minds, the children and the teachers. On 24 July Doake will hold a workshop in Amman tackling the same issues.

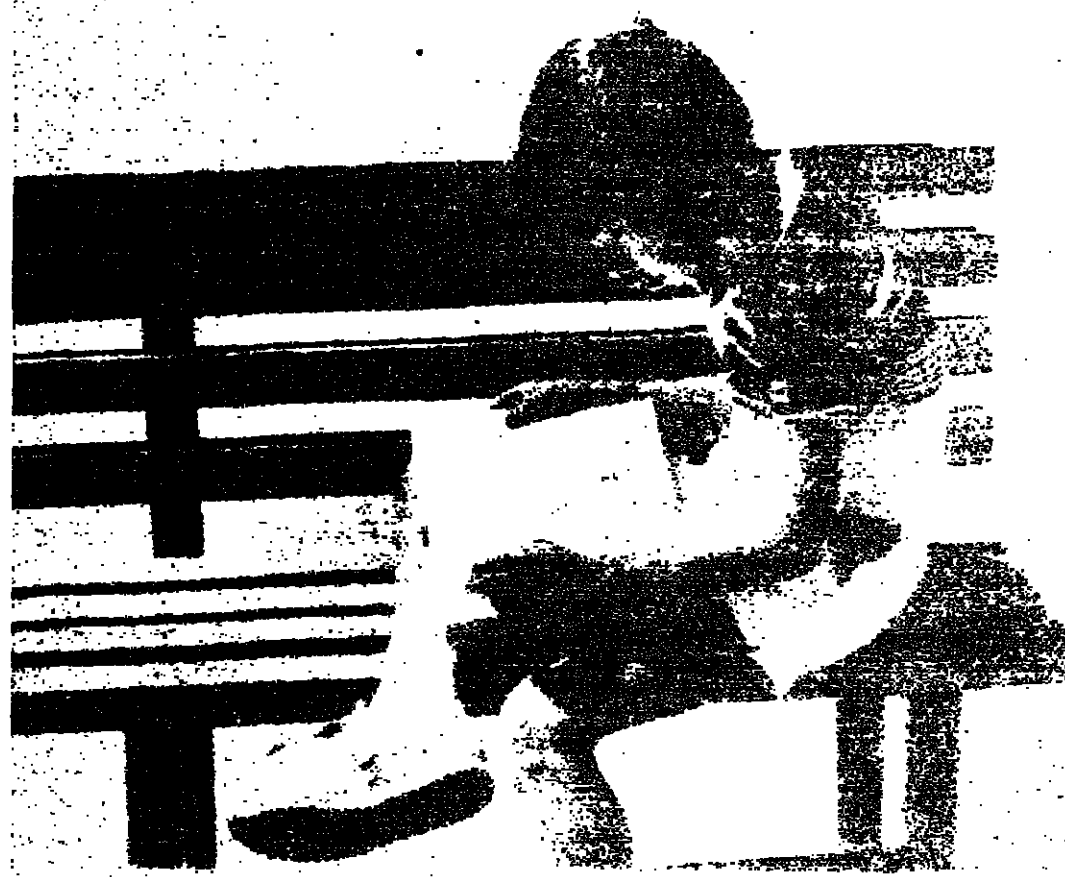
Reading and writing become important when the whole perspective of the consequences of having an illiterate population, however marginal, comes to light. Literacy can do all sorts of things, according to Doake. "When you are a frequent reader, you are sensitive to the environment and to political and social affairs on an international level." "If the public is uninformed, the truth becomes distorted and the action the government will take is controlled by misinformation," he says.

"Literacy is important to society in so far as it helps develop the nation into an open, democratic, and economically secure one," he maintains.

As far as Jordan and the educational systems are concerned, the country has to move to a more advanced basis for developing children to become independent learners through reading and writing, according to Doake.

Not only is there a problem with right type of books to be found for children, but they are also out of reach, unaffordable to many families in the Kingdom. Doake maintains that an effort has to be exerted in order to make local books available for a larger segment of population. Parents should be more committed, understanding and knowledgeable of the importance of reading.

What Jordan lacks, according to experts in the field, is an increasing and widespread



base of knowledge about the importance of books. The school system does not help in curbing this deficiency.

According to Doake, most schools are based on the traditional model, the teachers teaching to read and write by books and novels and there is evidence already that this does not produce readers and writers.

"A change is required as far as high quality literature is concerned. Teachers who read every day to students and students who develop their own stories and share them within the class instead of just having the teacher look at the stories develop skills of writing and reading.

An obstacle in the education system is that learning is based

on an accurate model. In other words, Doake says, everything the child does in school is matched to the adult model.

He adds that in this way, the children are denied control over their learning process and therefore become dependent learners who will not learn anything unless they are told to in the future. "Experimentation and approximation lay early foundations in learning," he affirms.

According to Doake, a study in Australia was carried out to determine whether university graduates appreciate reading and writing with their current school methodology. Three questions were asked: "Do you like to write?" "How much do you write voluntarily every day?" "Are you a good

writer?"

About 90 to 95 per cent of the graduates said that they did not like to write. The same number said that they did not write voluntarily and that they were not good writers. "Not believing they are good writers is rooted to not having shared their stories with people other than their teachers while they were at school," Doake says.

Doake asked similar questions in Jordan and the result was that a smaller percentage did not read or write regularly on their own. The main question that should be asked by specialists, says Doake, is "what have we been doing to help the children read and write and ultimately contribute to society?"

### TENDER'S NOTICE

The Projects Directorate/Ministry of Education announces the issuing of the following tenders which are part of the 7th Education Project No. 2890-JO, sponsored by the World Bank.

A: Tender's No.	Title	Fees JD
5/90	General & Library furniture	20,000
6/90	Audio Visual Aids & Office Equip	15,000
7/90	Labs' Equipment	20,000
8/90	Kitchen Equipment	15,000
9/90	Arts & Crafts	15,000
10/90	Sports Equipment	10,000
11/90	Vocational Education W/Shops	15,000

Closing date will be 10.00 A.M. of October 2nd, 1990.

#### B. Retendering:

12/90	Personal Computer	10,000
13/90	Elect. Works for Computer Halls	10,000

Closing date will be 10.00 a.m. of September 1st, 1990.

Interested bidders are invited to collect tender's documents from Procurement Division at the projects Directorate/Ministry of Education. Starting July 18th, 1990 against the payment of the above fees.

Head of Special Tenders Committee

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## Bahrain's Alba signs \$650 million loan

BAHRAIN (R) — Aluminium Bahrain BSC (Alba) has signed a \$650 million loan — the biggest commercial facility in the Gulf for several years — with a consortium of 46 international banks.

Alba asked banks to raise the amount of the 10-year loan last month after a general syndication for \$165 million was 57.6 per cent oversubscribed.

The money will finance the first part of a \$1.45 billion expansion which will more than double the smelter's capacity to 460,000 tonnes per year by 1992, making it the biggest outside the Soviet Union.

Repayment will begin four years from the signing date.

The loan is priced at 3/8 per cent over the London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the first three years and 1/2 per cent over LIBOR for the remaining seven.

Gulf Investment Corporation, Arab Banking Corporation, Arab Bank, Banque Paribas, IBJ International, Mitsubishi Bank, National Commercial Bank, Riyad Bank, Sumitomo Bank and Manufacturers Hanover arranged the facility.

Alba is also seeking \$475 million in export credits.

The expansion will include construction of a new 800 megawatt power plant, a new pot room and a new carbon plant.

Alba is owned 74.9 per cent by the government of Bahrain, 20 per cent by the Saudi Arabian Public Investment Fund and 5.1 per cent by West Germany's Breton Investments.

## Prague raises petrol prices by 50 per cent

PRAGUE (R) — The Czechoslovak government, facing a fuel shortage which has created long queues at filling stations, raised petrol prices by 50 per cent.

The move was announced on television jointly by Economy Minister Vladimir Dlouhy and Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus.

Effective from midnight Wednesday, the price of 96-octane "super" went up from 9 crowns (55 cents) to 13.50 crowns (85 cents) a litre.

The growing petrol shortage is partly due to Austrian and West German tourists travelling to Czechoslovakia to fill up with fuel that will still be far cheaper than at home, and hoarding by residents, particularly in border areas.

But it is mainly due to cuts in oil supplies from the Soviet Union, on which Czechoslovakia — like other Eastern European countries — is heavily dependent.

"This is the biggest unexpected energy cut in our economy since the end of World War II," Dlouhy said.

Last week, Czechoslovakia had its first taste of market economics as the government raised food prices, some by 100 per cent, with the abolition of subsidies.

Ministers had expected an "oil shock" early next year when payments for commodities through the East Bloc trading organisation Comecon will have to be made in hard currency.

But Dlouhy admitted the shock had come six months earlier than expected. He blamed the communist regime overthrown last year.

"The complications in the petrol situation and in the supply of oil products we are facing now are the result of the policies of the past," Dlouhy charged.

Since the weekend, the shortage — made worse by panic buying — has led to queues several kilometres long at filling stations across the country.

"It will hit all of us, as consumers and producers," Dlouhy said, adding that the government had decided against introducing petrol rationing, coupons or any other means of limiting fuel consumption.

The prices of heating oils, kerosene and other oil products would be increased Aug. 1, he added.

## U.S. Senate renews textile import curbs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate brushed aside veto threats by President George Bush and voted Tuesday to restrict the growth of U.S. imports of the textiles and apparel to one per cent a year and freeze imports of shoes at 1989 levels.

The Senate approved a textile import bill nearly identical to measures passed by Congress in 1985 and 1988 but vetoed by former President Ronald Reagan.

The Senate's vote was well beyond the two-thirds needed to override a veto by Bush.

A similar bill in the House is being sponsored by 234 of its 435 members but faces some difficulty because of opposition from Rep. Sam Gibbons, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee's Subcommittee on Trade.

The bill would establish nation-by-nation quotas on U.S. imports of textiles, apparel and non-rubber footwear beginning this year, except for certain products from Canada and Israel, which have free-trade agreements with the United States.

Textile and apparel imports, which have tripled in the past decade, would be allowed to grow only one per cent a year while shoe imports would be frozen at their 1989 level.

"They do not want to do anything for the textile industry," Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, one of the country's main textile states, said of the Bush administration. "If we do nothing, it is safe to predict the demise of the industry is at hand."

## U.S. trade gap widens by \$7.7b

WASHINGTON (R) — A sharp rise in imports led by oil pushed the U.S. trade deficit up six per cent in May to \$7.73 billion, the Commerce Department said Tuesday, but analysts called the figure a temporary setback in a brightening trade picture.

"Though the May deficit worsened some, basically a slow and steady improvement is in place, and we're at an \$85 billion to \$95 billion figure for the full year," said Allen Sinai, chief economist with Boston Co. in New York.

That would be a marked improvement from the 1989 deficit of \$109 billion. The improved trade picture is being credited to the slow-growing domestic economy — which gradually is curbing imports — and strong foreign demand for American goods, notably in Western Europe.

The import bill climbed 2.9 per cent in May to \$40.52 billion from \$39.36 billion in April. Exports also rose in May, though by a smaller 2.3 per cent to \$32.79 billion from \$32.06 billion.

Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher pointed out in a statement that the cumulative deficit for the first five months this year was \$40.7 billion, nearly \$6 billion less than the total in the comparable 1989 period.

A report from the Federal Reserve (Fed), meanwhile, showed signs of strength in the industrial sector, though some analysts cautioned that the improvement might have been caused by special factors such as the hot summer weather.

Industrial production rose 0.4 per cent in June after a 0.6 per cent rise in May, the Fed said. Plants were running at 83.5 per cent of capacity last month, the highest use rate this year, the central bank said.

May's trade gap was up from a revised \$7.31 billion in April, which was sharply higher than the \$6.94 billion previously reported.

## World Bank reports lower fiscal income

NEW YORK (AP) — The World Bank said Tuesday that efforts to lower costs for Third World borrowers and increased provisions for problem loans resulted in a five per cent drop in its fiscal 1990 net income over a year ago.

The bank, which is owned by roughly 150 countries and is the largest lender to the developing world, said its profit totalled \$1.04 billion for the year ended June 30, compared with earnings of \$1.09 billion in 1989.

The 1990 figures include a \$357 million provision set aside to cover future loan losses and a \$106 million charge for health and insurance benefits to retired staff.

Income was further reduced by about \$150 million as a result of the World Bank's decision to lower the loan commitment fees to borrowers for a second consecutive year, the bank said.

In discussing the profit decline, Ernest Stern, senior vice president for finance, told a news conference, "the World Bank does not seek to maximise income. Our first priority... is to begin to reduce costs to our borrowers."

"Lower net income figures... would not reflect a lower income-generating capacity, but a discretionary decision not to retain

## Sudan to lay off 50,000 government employees

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Agencies) — About 50,000 government employees will lose their jobs within a month, Sudan's finance minister said Wednesday.

The decision to lay off 10 per cent of the government's work force of about 500,000 will help save 600 million Sudanese pounds (\$130 million) a year, Finance and Economic Planning Minister Abdul Rahim Hamdi said in a speech.

The move is part of a three-year economic reform programme launched last month to eliminate a chronic budget deficit and adopt a market economy, phasing out the public sector and its subsidised products. The package included increases of up to 50 per cent in the prices of some commodities like gasoline, tea and cigarettes.

Hamdi said that the government's 500,000 employees were drawing salaries totalling six billion pounds (\$1.3 billion) a year. The state budget for the 1990-91 fiscal year introduced last month included a provision for the 10 per cent manpower cut but it was not made public at the time, he said.

Addressing a meeting of government economic experts, Hamdi said the employees to be laid off will be drawn from all levels in public sector corporations and government ministries except those handling public health,

education and security.

"The directives of the budget for fiscal 1990-91 dictate the necessity of dropping 50,000 jobs from the total jobs of 500,000 in the country," he said. "... this should be implemented within a month."

He said the government also was considering plans to encourage early retirement and leaves without pay to help the personnel reduction programme.

Sudan's economic woes have been compounded by a seven-year-old civil war in the south that is costing the government an estimated \$1 million daily. The country presently owes about \$13 billion to foreign creditors.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1986 declared Sudan ineligible for further loans for its failure to pay \$220 million in arrears to the institution.

Efforts have been made since to get Sudan back into the IMF's good graces through belt-tightening reforms. The three-year package announced last month was a step in this direction.

Although the programme goes a considerable way toward meeting IMF demands, the government repeatedly has insisted that its economic reform policy was not being implemented under international pressure.

Sudanese leader General Omar Hassan Al Bashir said in remarks earlier that Khartoum would privatise loss-making state-owned companies but would guarantee workers' jobs.

He said he was satisfied with his military government's progress in tackling Sudan's cash-strapped economy, crippled by civil war, drought, flood and famine.

Bashir swept to power in a bloodless coup a year ago.

"We have indeed decided to get rid of all loss-making public sector companies," he told the London-based Asharq Al Awsat newspaper in an interview.

"But it is not true that we as the state will get rid of facilities such as the railway and the port," he said. The country's main port is Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

The companies would be sold "according to a special policy in which the state retains its rights and its workers their rights so that they not be fired," he added.

Bashir, who seized power in a coup, said he was satisfied with the progress of a government programme to revive the economy.

"The programme confronts with total courage all the problems and offers solutions according to current conditions without looking for any foreign aid that might or might not come," he said.

## Subroto points to OPEC for future oil supply

CARACAS (R) — With 80 per cent of the world's proven oil reserves lying within its members' borders, OPEC will bear the major responsibility for meeting future world demand and must plan for it, Secretary General Subroto has said.

But oil-consuming nations, financial institutions and oil companies must join efforts by OPEC to increase production to avoid future shortages and sharp price increases, Subroto said in an address to the fourth Venezuelan

petroleum congress.

While OPEC's share of world production has rebounded slightly in recent years, and stood at 34 per cent in 1988, it is far below the 51.5 per cent share it held in 1975.

Subroto said the challenge of meeting growing demand would also call for a high degree of cooperation and trust between OPEC and non-OPEC producers to create a cost-effective system that would allow economic growth in both developed and developing countries and would also be compatible with the environment.

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**AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES**  
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Central Bank official rates

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Pound Sterling	1209.5	1216.8	Dutch guilder	357.8	359.9
Deutsche mark	405.5	406.9	Swedish crown	111.4	112.1
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			Belgian franc (for 10)	196.0	197.2

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## Washington to open dialogue with Vietnam over Khmer Rouge threat

PARIS (AP) — In a major policy shift, the United States Wednesday announced it would withdraw recognition of the Cambodian resistance coalition dominated by the Khmer Rouge and open a new dialogue with Vietnam.

Secretary of State James Baker said the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia had made it possible for the administration to take an approach that many members of the U.S. Congress favoured. Vietnam continues to back the Cambodian government it installed in 1978.

Baker said he did not know if all Vietnamese troops have left Cambodia. The resistance coalition claims some troops remain disguised as Cambodian soldiers and militia, and says many more Vietnamese have settled in Cambodia.

Baker said that Khmer Rouge control of the country in the mid-1970s, when up to 2 million Cambodians were killed or died of starvation during a radical agrarian reform programme, was "extraordinarily tragic."

The Khmer Rouge are militarily the strongest faction of the

tripartite coalition fighting the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia. Under U.S. pressure, the United Nations has awarded a seat each year in the General Assembly to the coalition and denied formal recognition to the government led by Premier Hun Sen.

Baker did not say the United States would now support Prime Minister Hun Sen in taking over the U.N. seat.

There was no immediate official reaction from Moscow or Peking.

Baker's announcement reflected a growing conviction within the administration that the Khmer Rouge forces not only dominate the U.S.-backed coalition with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann, but are on the verge of taking over Cambodia.

"It is very important to do what we can to prevent a return to power of the Khmer Rouge," Baker said as he made the announcement on the steps of the U.S. embassy.

"We want to talk to Vietnam because we think it has influence with the Cambodian government

to create conditions for elections," he said.

Baker said the policy change would strengthen the hand of Sihanouk, who had been supported by President George Bush's administration as the legitimate leader of Cambodia.

Baker also said Wednesday that the administration would increase the humanitarian assistance it provides to the Cambodian people. But Baker was not explicit as to how that aid could be channelled without reaching the Khmer Rouge or going through the government in Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, Cambodian guerrillas said Wednesday they remained firm hold over a strategic town in the centre of the country, despite a government claim that it had fallen.

The government's radio said a day earlier that its forces seized "total control" of Stoung in an attack Sunday that killed at least 63 guerrillas. It said soldiers "are establishing firm footing over all the boundaries of the district."

Guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk said they had captured the district in Kompong

Thom province on April 12 and established it as the capital of their "liberated zone."

A Sihanouk spokesman in Bangkok, Roland Eng, said he called the commander at Stoung by radio Wednesday morning after hearing of the government claim.

"When I told him what Phnom Penh claimed, he laughed," Eng said. "He was sitting right there."

He quoted the commander, Col. Khan Savouen, as saying government forces fired a multiple rocket launcher Tuesday into a civilian area about 30 kilometres from Stoung, inflicting some injuries.

Eng said it would be very difficult for government forces to retake Stoung because heavy flooding there prevented them from moving in tanks and other heavy weapons.

Stoung is only about 150 kilometres north of the national capital, Phnom Penh. It was the most populated town in guerrilla control, with tens of thousands of residents. An Associated Press correspondent who visited it earlier this month saw hundreds of guerrilla defenders.

## Gorbachev agrees to talks with S. Korea

SEOUL (R) — The Soviet Union has agreed to talks with South Korea on creating full diplomatic ties, a spokesman for President Roh Tae-woo said Wednesday.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev accepted Roh's proposal for the talks in an exchange of letters, the spokesman told reporters.

"The exchange... could be regarded as the official start of specific efforts aimed at normalising relations between the two countries," he said.

Roh and Gorbachev met last month in San Francisco, the first encounter between leaders of the two countries.

The spokesman said Roh proposed sending a delegation to Moscow early next month to begin talks on normalising relations. Gorbachev's letter was delivered to Roh Monday through "diplomatic channels."

Moscow and Seoul exchanged consular offices earlier this year. Roh said their San Francisco meeting was an important turning point in improving bilateral ties and in easing tensions in North East Asia.

The Soviet Union and South Korea have rapidly increased contacts since Moscow, a long-time ally of North Korea, sent a team to the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Trade between the two countries, which totalled \$599 million last year, is expected to reach \$2 billion in two to three years, according to officials here.

In a separate development, a South Korean official Wednesday accused North Korea of committing a "betrayal" by postponing scheduled inter-Korea parliamentary meetings.

In a telephone message, South Korea's chief parliamentary delegate Chae Mun-shik said: "Your unilateral action is a betrayal against our consistent efforts for a successful conclusion of the talks and cannot escape censure of the entire Korean people," Chae's message said.

## Strong aftershocks hit Philippine quake area

### Death toll reaches 311

BAGUIO, Philippines (AP) — Strong aftershocks struck Wednesday in earthquake-ravaged northern Luzon, where crew worked to clear a road to this mountain resort.

The official death toll rose to 311 but was expected to rise as more bodies were dug out.

President Corason Aquino flew here Wednesday. Landslides in Monday's quake blocked roads to Baguio, 175 kilometres north of Manila. The resort was one of the worst hit cities with scores killed and four luxury hotels and 23 other buildings severely damaged.

Mrs. Aquino ordered officials to give top priority to clearing the roads so that medicine, food and heavy equipment could be brought in. She also ordered schools in Baguio closed for a month.

Hundreds of people were feared still trapped in rubble because of a lack of heavy equipment and emergency training.

At the Hyatt Hotel, which collapsed in the earthquake, Clarita Gonzales tearfully called out with a megaphone for her 5-year-old daughter trapped in the rubble with her nanny.

"If you are still alive please tap," Mrs. Gonzales sobbed. There was no response. Mrs. Gonzales said her daughter last called for help several hours earlier before an aftershock rocked the building.

"She could still be alive," Mrs. Gonzales said. "We are just praying that they are still alive. Please pray for them."

On Tuesday, Mrs. Aquino declared a state of emergency throughout the quake-stricken area north of Manila on the archipelago nation's main island, Luzon.

Two aftershocks early Wednesday measured 6.3 and 5.8 on the Richter Scale, according to the U.S. Geological Service in Golden, Colorado. Several others were reported later but precise readings were not immediately available.

No new damage was reported. The Office of Civil Defence

said 311 people were confirmed dead and 682 injured in Monday's quake, which registered 7.7 on the Richter Scale. The figure included 82 people reported killed in Baguio.

But presidential Press Secretary Tomas Gomez said Mrs. Aquino was told that 142 people died in Baguio, including two Americans, one South Korean, a Taiwanese and a Chinese. He gave no names.

One Baguio funeral director, Filomeno Redis, said his mortuary alone received nearly 70 bodies of quake victims. Bodies covered with blankets were lying outside his funeral parlor because there was no room for them inside.

The earthquake, the strongest to strike the Philippines in 14 years, damaged Baguio's airport and triggered landslides that blocked the four highways leading to the resort.

Highway crew used bulldozers and dynamite Wednesday to clear some of the dozens of landslides and huge boulders on the four highways leading to the resort. An Associated Press reporter reached Baguio after hiking 14 kilometres.

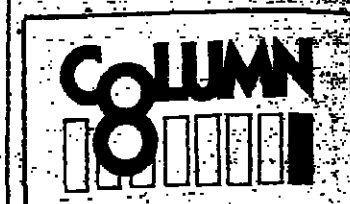
Hundreds of people were seen leaving the city on foot, carrying their belongings.

Thousands in the city of 120,000 remained behind, sleeping in cars or in the city's parks because frequent aftershocks made them afraid to return to their homes.

Food was in short supply because most stores were closed. Gasoline was rationed, and there was no drinking water. Residents drank soft drinks instead.

Japan sent doctors, nurses and \$180,000 in relief supplies, and Australia, Canada, Thailand, Switzerland, the United States and South Korea also offered assistance.

There was widespread damage between Manila and Baguio. In parts of Luzon, fissures as long as 1 kilometre ran along highways. Thousands of people between Tarlac province and Baguio were camping outdoors in cars or in the open air.



## Greek police hunt bank robbers

ATHENS (AP) — Police launched a nationwide manhunt for armed men who seized about 35 million drachmas (\$220,000) in a daring suburban bank robbery Wednesday.

The seven men, posing as customers, wandered into the Peristeri branch of the Ergobank at 8:50 a.m. (0550 GMT) and pulled off the raid in less than 10 minutes, a police official said, speaking anonymously in line with practice. "Nobody suspected a thing until one of them pulled a gun. They had their weapons hidden in travel bags," an employee of the bank told police.

The robbers, brandishing automatic weapons and pistols, quickly rounded up the bank's 25 employees and 10-15 customers and then emptied out cash drawers and the safe, the police official said. He said the robbers stashed the money in their travel bags and sped off in a waiting car. Ogas declined to speculate on who could be responsible for the bank robbery but another branch of the Ergobank had been robbed last year. Police at that time assumed that an urban terrorist group was behind the holdup.

Police are now hunting for the robbers, who are described as being in their late 20s or early 30s, with dark hair and eyes, and wearing dark clothing.

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## Lithuania passes provisional law on local military service

MOSCOW (R) — The rebel Soviet Republic of Lithuania has passed a new provisional law on local military service, challenging Moscow's right to conscript its young men.

A spokesman for the parliament in Vilnius said on Wednesday the law, which still has to be voted into effect, covered Lithuania's male citizens aged 19 and over.

"The law covers the transitional period to independence. It is in place of Soviet law," he said.

The parliament must still pass a resolution putting the law, which set out a 12-month term of service and created reserve ranks of servicemen and officers, into effect. The spokesman said no date for such a move has been discussed.

Lithuania issued a unilateral declaration of independence from Moscow in March but froze it on June 29, after a crippling economic blockade by the Kremlin.

Negotiations between the two sides are expected soon.

Lithuania has pledged not to implement laws supporting the independence bid for 100 days once talks begin.

Service in the Soviet army, where ethnic minorities complain of abuse, is an explosive issue in many republics. Several have already passed their own laws aimed at keeping young men in their home republics during their service.

Pressure is also mounting for reestablishment of so-called national units, comprised of single ethnic groups. But the central authorities, led by top army officers, oppose the proposals.

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis said Tuesday that talks with Moscow on the republic's independence bid would probably not start before September.

During an interview on Soviet television Landsbergis said it was unlikely the talks would start before the Lithuanian parliament takes a one month break at the end of July.

"I doubt it because very thorough preparation for the negotiations is needed," he said. Lithuanian officials had originally hoped the talks would start soon after the Communist Party's 28th congress, which ended last Friday.

"It is not clear when the talks will begin," a Lithuanian parliamentary spokesman said from the capital Vilnius.

Both sides have announced delegations for the negotiations. Lithuania and Baltic neighbours Estonia and Latvia — all forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940 — are coordinating their independence bids.

## Kirghizia ethnic violence claims over 200 lives

MOSCOW (AP) — The death toll in ethnic violence in the Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia has climbed over 200 since fighting between Uzbeks and Kirghiz began in early June, Soviet news reports said Wednesday.

At least 100 people were seriously injured in fighting Tuesday night in the city of Osh, on the republic's border with Uzbekistan, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said. "More than 30 people received gun and knife wounds," it said.

The Soviet News Agency (TASS) said four men died in the ethnic fighting Tuesday, bringing the toll to 204 since the disturbances began June 4.

Most of the violence took place in the city of Osh, on the republic's border with Uzbekistan, and its suburbs, TASS said.

"In Osh itself, transport is at a standstill, and industrial enterprises and shops are closed," the news agency said.

"Military helicopters are patrolling the city and armoured vehicles are posted on crossroads."

During the night, TASS said, buildings were set on fire, a policeman was beaten and a submarine gun was grabbed from a soldier during an attempt to break up a fight. The weapon was later returned to the military, the news agency said.

According to TASS, the chairman of the Osh regional Executive Committee and the local police chief were replaced Tuesday at the orders of regional authorities. The replaced officials were not identified.

The violence broke out June 4 over the allocation of land to ethnic Kirghiz and Uzbeks in the densely populated region around Osh, where housing is scarce. Both groups are Sunni Muslims.

Material damage from the rampages now totals 40 million rubles, Komsomolskaya Pravda said.

A state of emergency is in effect in the Osh region, and reinforcements of police and Interior Ministry troops have been sent to the region to quell the violence.

## Sri Lankan troops kill 150 rebels

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Government troops pushed through rebel defenses in the eastern district of Ampara, killing 51 militants, said the officials.

The latest deaths bring to 2,549 the number of combatants killed since June 11, when fighting erupted after a 15-month ceasefire. A large but unknown number of civilians also have been killed.

On Monday, Deputy Defence Minister Ranjan Wijeratne said several battalions of troops were moved from the east to the north after the rebels overran a key army camp in the region.

He did not give the number of troops moved. A Sri Lankan

army battalion consists of about 850 soldiers.

Tamil Tigers captured the Kokkavil army camp July 11 after killing 46 of the 60 defending soldiers. They also blew up a government-owned television relay station near the camp.

Officials said the reinforcements started their operation Tuesday, pushing the rebels back and recapturing a government hospital in Manakulam, just south of Kokkavil.

The advancing soldiers also rescued about 200 soldiers trapped by a rebel siege at an army camp in Manakulam since June 11, said the officials.

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## Canadian troops placed on standby in dispute with Indians

MONTREAL (R) — The Canadian army put troops in Montreal standby Tuesday and said it was ready to intervene in an armed confrontation between local police and militant Indians occupying a golf course near here.

"Support units and administrative personnel have been moved to the Longue Pointe Base (in eastern Montreal) and they could be used if their assistance is requested," armed forces spokesman Alain Lefrançois said.

He would not elaborate on the

strength of troops held ready and declined to comment on reports that the force included armoured personnel carriers, communications trucks and anti-tank weapons.

Last Wednesday, a Quebec police officer was killed in an abortive attempt to dislodge heavily armed Mohawk Indians from a barricade they erected in the sleepy resort town of Oka, 30 kilometres west of Montreal, to prevent the extension of a golf course on land they claim is theirs.

Since then, attempts to solve the dispute by negotiation have failed and Indians across the country have come out in support of the Mohawks, saying their defiance is rooted in decades of government neglect of Canada's underprivileged indigenous minority.

The federal government so far has refused to be drawn into the golf course conflict. It insists the dispute must be solved by authorities in Quebec, the French-speaking province which has long chafed under federal rule from Ottawa, the Canadian capital.

## Thieves smash truck through jewel store

LONDON (R) — Thieves used a three-tonne truck to smash the window of one of London's most exclusive jewellers Monday and escaped with a diamond necklace reported to be worth almost half a million pounds sterling (\$900,000).

The thieves struck at Asprey's, a new Bond Street shop which supplies gems to the royal family, as the busy West End district was filling with morning shoppers. They reversed the truck towards the shop, smashing its window with a girder projecting from the back of the vehicle.

Police said the thieves sprayed ammonia in the face of a security guard and escaped with the necklace in a car later found abandoned nearby. At least three men were involved in the robbery. Last month an estimated £1.8 million (\$3.2 million) in jewels was stolen from the same shop by a group posing as customers.

Four members of the well-dressed gang chatted to shop assistants while the fifth stole several items from a display case. Police said they did not believe there was a link between the raids.

## Walesa breaks his arm

WARSAW (AP) — A vacationing Lech Walesa has broken his arm, state television reported. The accident occurred during the Solidarity leader's annual summer getaway in the Kaszubian Lakes region in northern Poland, where he has a cabin. There were contradictory versions of how it happened. State television reported Friday that Walesa fell from a ladder, breaking his right arm. It gave no further details. A source close to Walesa's office in Gdansk said he was told Walesa was injured in a traffic mishap while driving his van loaded with lumber for cabin repairs. Walesa himself could not be reached for comment. His cabin has no telephone.

## AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL

### "Old Baccalaureans Reunion"

Graduates of the ABS as well as former students who attended the school for five or more years are kindly requested to contact The Fund Raising and Development Director at the school for information Tel: 847191.

He was winning well in excess of 80 per cent of the black vote. But analysts noted Young's share and the turnout apparently fell short of the outpouring for black politician Jesse Jackson, who won Georgia's Democratic presidential primary with 40 per cent of the total vote in 1988.

Miller campaigned on a pledge to create a state lottery to raise money for schools. He ran strongly in most rural areas and spent almost \$4 million out of more than \$14 million raised by all the candidates.

Young, the former civil-rights activist and ambassador to the United Nations under ex-president Jimmy Carter, was counting on solid support from blacks, who make up 30 per cent of voters in his historic bid to head the state government in this one-time bastion of white supremacy.

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